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MODERN TIMES

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VOL. 1 NO. 17 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT JANUARY 1 - 15, 1971

Panthers Put Jails On Trial

by Jan Von Flatern

"We draw no lines of demarcation between convicted, sentenced prisoners and unsentenced prisoners." *It is on that philosophy that* the Connecticut Department of Corrections bases its operations.

It is an essential contradiction to the "presumption of innocence" principle upon which the system of American justice is supposedly based. It is also part of the reason for which Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, both

from The Black Panther

Ericka Huggins

pre-trial detainees, put the State of Connecticut on trial.

Both members of the Black Panther Party, speaking out for all 800 prisoners now held in Connecticut jails, succeeded in regaining many rights that had been denied them by Commissioner of Corrections Elias McDougall. The proceedings of a lawsuit against the Department of Corrections which began on December 14 in the United States Federal District Court at Bridgeport ended up on December 24 as a negotiations session in presiding Judge Robert C. Zampano's chambers.

The agreement reached specified that anyone considered necessary to the defense by the two prisoners' lawyers can have visiting privileges. In addition, Seale will be permitted a visit with his psychiatrist, and can wear his beard while both prisoners will be able to get the Black Panther Party newspaper and other materials to be used in the defense. Other regulations discussed included communications between rs and lawyers and their clients.

Testimony Cut Short

The negotiations session followed a day of testimony by McDougall in which he was ripped to pieces by defense attorneys Catherine Rorabach and Charles Garry. Had the testimony been allowed to continue, Arnold Markle, state's attorney in the Panther trial would have been the next person called to the stand by Garry. The testimony that was heard during the suit produced a picture of life under Connecticut's "correctional" system.

McDougall is virtually absolute in his control over the lives of each and every prisoner, unsentenced or otherwise. It is within his power to decide who should go into "administrative segregation" (isolation) and for how long There need not be a hearing. Also, in his own words, "I have taken it upon myself to control what I consider to be inflammatory."

Although he feels free to comment upon, and occasionally malign, a prisoner, he has arbitrarily decided that no unsentenced person may speak to the press. Last spring he told an AP reporter, "Bobby is a real organizer. He organizes everything. One day Bobby stood up in the dining hall and made a speech to fire everyone up. But they just walked away from him. It was pretty damaging to his ego." Seale's lawyer has requested that two reporters be allowed to speak with him and this request has been denied.

Markle's Influence

There appears to be only one influence working on McDougall's decisions. The plaintiffs have charged that, "the state's attorney of New Haven runs your jail." The allegation is based upon two incidents.

The first is a letter received from McDougall by Mrs. Huggins' lawyer, Catherine Roraback, in response to her inquiry into the reasons for her client's isolation. McDougall wrote that it was "on the recommendation of the state's attorney." On the stand, McDougall denied that he meant to say "recommendation." He maintained that he merely meant that he had consulted state's attorney Arnold Markle before he made his decision.

The second incident occurred when the defendants requested a joint meeting of all the defendants and counsel. It was Markle who called McDougall to arrange it. Seale's lawyer , Charles Garry, asked McDougall why his adversary in this case should be involved. McDougall said he did not know.

Lawyers Hindered

The attorney-client relationship, the basis of anyone's legal defense, does not appear to be sacred under Connecticut's correctional code. Letters are "searched" although McDougall claims that lawyers' letters are not read.

Miss Roraback has repeatedly left materials for Mrs. Huggins (or has handed them directly to her) which she has not been allowed to have. These materials were often considered by the defense to be necessary for Mrs. Huggins' court preparation. Despite this, they have been seized.

Not only have background materials-the Black Panther Party newspapers, Party writings, Marxist writings--been taken, but, unbelievably, an affadavit of George Sams, the state's chief witness

See PANTHERS, page 10

Angry Jobless Describe Plight

by Alan Kay and Debbie Anderson

According to a story in the daily papers run a few days before Christmas, crowds downtown were much smaller than the store-owners had hoped they would be. They were hoping for a last minute rush to help them out.

Modern Times *set out to find that last minute rush and we did find one place that was very crowded and doing a booming business--770 Chapel Street, the State Unemployment Compensation office.*

"I don't expect to celebrate Christmas this year." Jane Brabek was standing near the middle of a long line of people--standing in that special way people do when they don't like it, but have to do it in order to get something they need. "I've looked all over for a job, but there are *none. They aren't hiring women over 45 anywhere!"*

5.5% Out Here

The problem isn't just women. In November 9,200 people in the New Haven area were unemployed – 5.5% of the local labor force. In the state, almost 92,000 people were out of jobs, 6.6% of all the people who are able to work. A year ago that figure was 3.7%.

Mrs. L. Sullivan, a middle-aged white woman, reported that many people are very depressed these days about the job situation. "I haven't seen the unemployment this high in a long time. They won't hire you if you're old, they won't hire you if you're young."

She paused for a minute, and thought back to the bad days of the big depression of the '30's. "Maybe the government should recreate the CCC and WPA camps, to give people jobs," she suggested.

No Industry Jobs

Most of the people at the unemployment center were factory workers, silent testimony to the fact that industry wasn't providing many new jobs. November was the fourth straight month of decline in

See ANGRY JOBLESS, page 11

Where the holiday shoppers were: the Unemployment Office.

Panel Exposes Prison Conditions

by Marilyn Snyder

Conditions in the Whalley Avenue Jail have been described before--they are inhuman. The jail is overcrowded, there is no running water, buckets are used for toilets, mattresses have lice, inmates are denied entrance into the infirmary, and sometimes sick inmates must sleep on the floor.

Conditions are so bad at the old jail, that inmates of that prison have brought a suit against prison and police officials. These same conditions resulted in a recent panel to discuss what is known. Included on this panel held at Yale Medical Center were Rev. James Davis, Dennis Curtis, Dr. Augustus White, and Dr. Ellis Pertswig. Rev. Davis, a minister of the Methodist church, as well as a member of its task force on Law and Justice called conditions at the jail "intolerable."

75% Pretrial Detainees

What have the 300 to 400 inmates of the Whalley jail done to deserve spending sometimes up to a year there? Dennis Curtis, a lawyer from Legal Services is involved in a study of pretrial detainees. Nearly 75% of the inmates of the Whalley Jail are pretrial detainees (or people who have not been brought to trial yet).

Many people, Curtis said, wait over six months for trial, issue a quick plea of guilty, and are then freed. This means that under our laws a person can remain over six months awaiting trial while we assume he is innocent, but once there is a trial and he pleads guilty he is often released quickly.

Too Poor To Pay Bond

Curtis said that people remain in jail so long because they are often too poor to pay even the smallest bond. He pointed out the contradiction that the person who spends six months or more in jail waiting for a trial, uses up more of the taxpayers' money than the hundred dollar bond which he could not pay--it costs more to keep him in jail than to free him.

Another aspect of the panel was concerned with medical help for prisoners. Dr. White, who has treated the jailed Panthers said that all prisoners have a right to see the physician of their choice. When they are not allowed to see a doctor, or must see only the prison doctor, their human rights are violated. White thinks that race and politics are related to the medical care that people get in prisons. But he cautioned that enough has not been documented to prove this.

Poor Medical Conditions

The Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR)--a humanitarian organization in medicine--offered a plan to further document prison medical conditions. MCHR will provide medical screening in the New Haven Lock-up. They will take medical histories of pre-trial detainees to determine the nature of their medical problems and how they can best be treated. For a series of weekends, teams of licensed physicians at first (perhaps later the teams will include nurses and medical students), will study the medical problems of inmates in the lock-up.

Judge Denies UI Hearing Transfer

by Jan Baecker and John Shultz

The people of New Haven have lost another round in their fight against the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and the United Illuminating Co. (UI).

In a decision dated December 16, Judge Levine of New Haven Superior Court denied a writ of mandamus, which would have forced the PUC to transfer a hearing from Hartford to New Haven on UI's request for a rate increase. This action clears the way for the UI increase, which the PUC will almost certainly grant, and may set a precedent by preventing any PUC hearings outside of Hartford.

More than 25 customers of UI from New Haven petitioned the PUC for the transfer, in accordance with Connecticut State Statute 16-26. Nevertheless, the PUC held the hearing in Hartford on October 29.

Suit Against PUC

As a result, one of the petitioners, a member of Community Organizations Against Power Pollution (COAPP), brought a suit against the PUC. It was heard in Superior Court on November 25. The attorney for UI, John Fassett of Wiggin & Dana, assisted the PUC's lawyer during the hearing and submitted a brief in defense of the PUC.

The judge used three arguments for his decision. Two of the arguments were minor technicalities based on the wording and the nature of the writ. The third argument seems to contradict Statute 16-26.

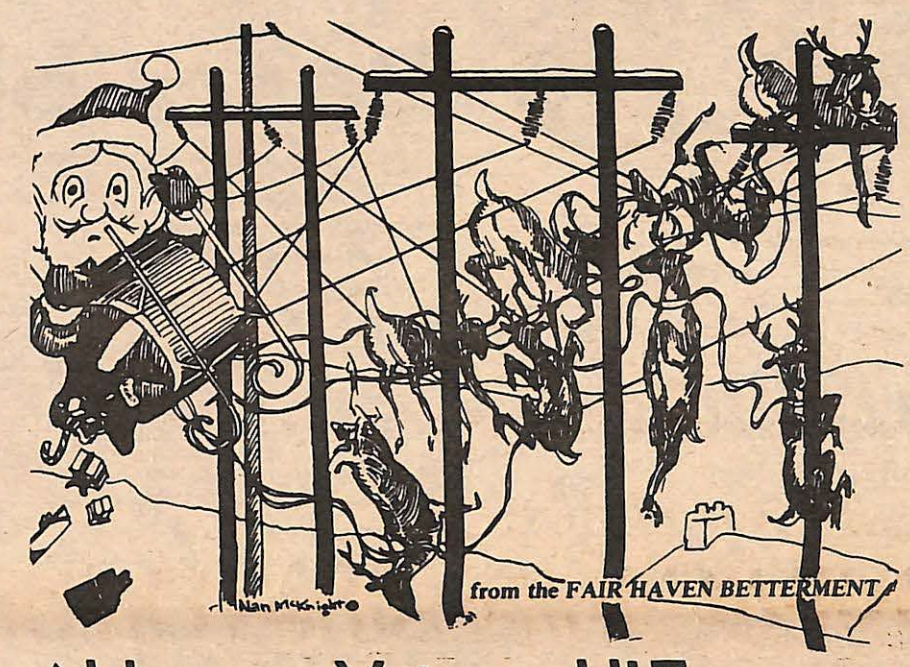
Judge Levine ruled that since UI's rate request would affect more than one town (there are 17 towns and cities in UI's service area), and doesn't apply to New Haven alone, the people of New Haven can't get the hearing moved here. This faulty reasoning may allow a precedent to be set which prevents other Connecticut citizens from having hearings in their own towns. It will also make it even easier for the PUC and the utility companies to totally ignore the public.

Appeal Too Costly

The petitioners are considering an appeal of this decision to the next level, Connecticut Supreme Court. The deadline for appeal is approaching, but in view of the tremendous costs (close to $500), it is unlikely that COAPP can afford to appeal.

In the next several weeks the PUC will probably grant UI's request for a "fuel adjustment clause." This clause will allow UI to pass on all fuel price increases directly to its customers by increased rates on a month to month basis without public hearings. Customers can expect increases of 20% above their present bill.

Unfortunately, the public and COAPP will not be allowed to give testimony against such rate increases.



Aldermen Vote on UI Towers

At their regular meeting on January 11 New Haven Aldermen will vote on three resolutions requiring the United Illuminating Co. (UI) and the Connecticut Light and Power Co. (CL+P) to put their proposed overhead transmission lines underground. Both companies are currently waiting for Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approval to begin construction. However, the newly formed Community Organizations Against Power Pollution (COAPP) and the people who spoke against the power lines in the September PUC hearing are demanding that UI's harbor lines and CL+P's North Branford-East Haven-Annex lines be put underground.

Last April, 1970, before UI rerouted their harbor lines away from Quinnipiac Park in Fair Haven, they voted 25 to 5 in favor of undergrounding. If the Aldermen again vote these resolutions into city ordinance, people may have additional legal bases to challenge the PUC's sole jurisdiction over powerline decisions.

Abortion Suit: Women Fight Together

"Women vs. Conn."--an organization of area women--has over 200 women plaintiffs who are bringing suit in federal court to challenge Connecticut's abortion law.

"We are bringing this suit," spokeswoman Betsy Gilbertson Wilhelm said, "because we believe the abortion law deprives all Connecticut women of the fundamental right to control the number of children they have."

All Women Involved

Wilhelm said that reaching many Connecticut women is a major goal of the group. "Women vs. Conn." believes, she noted, "that women must fight together to win their rights. Favors granted to women by male-dominated bureaucracies tend to be shallow victories."

Another spokeswoman, Nancy Greep, pointed out that in states where medical professionals (mostly males) have engineered reform bills--which entitle women to therapeutic abortions in cases of rape, incest, or insanity--there has been little real change.

One important goal of "Women vs. Conn.", Greep said, is to build a "strong women's organization to bring about structural changes in the medical profession and its attitudes toward women, so that legal changes such as repeal of the abortion law can become social realitites."

Doctors, Hospitals Hide Behind Law

Wilhelm stated that repealing the law is an important first step. "As long as the law is on the books," she said, "doctors and hospitals can always hide behind it."

"And people who want to help women get abortions," Wilhelm continued, "risk prosecution. But most important, as long as the law makes obtaining an abortion a criminal act, women will continue to be forced to behave like--and thus feel like--criminals."

Greep said that the group has chosen not to work through the state legislature because twice in the past attempts merely to reform, not appeal, the law have failed.

A suit in federal court--at least somewhat removed from the pressures of state politics--seems more likely to succeed. Such a suit also makes it possible for large numbers of women to participate.

The legal grounds for the "Women vs. Conn." suit is that the law is unconstitutional. The abortion laws in Wisconsin, Texas, Georgia, and Washington D.C. have all been recently invalidated by Federal courts on grounds of unconstitutionality.

However, the exact basis on which the courts find a state's abortion law unconstitutional is crucial to women. The first decision of this kind to be reviewed by the Supreme Court (on the Washington law) comes up in January.

Experts predict that the Court is likely to uphold the lower court's ruling that the law is unconstitutional--because it is too vague. If a law is found unconstitutional because of vagueness, all the legislature has to do is write a new, more precise law. Women will have gained nothing in the long run.

"Women vs. Conn." bases its legal arguments on women's right to make their own decisions about the number of children they want to bear, not on vagueness. If the group wins the suit on that ground, it will both eliminate the present law and severely limit the legislature's power to restrict abortions in the future.

Greep emphasized that "winning the right to an abortion in court is only the first step. Women must continue to work together to prevent the state from putting its needs, such as population control, above women's needs, and to press the medical profession to provide adequate services at low cost."

"In general," she concluded, "our philosophy is that women alone can really fight for and maintain women's basic rights."

On January 7 all women who would like to be plaintiffs in the lawsuit are invited to attend a general meeting at 8 p.m. in the Yale Law School Faculty Lounge (the corner of Wall and High Streets).

Angry Railmen Strike: Forced Back in a Day

by Slippry Rail

Railroad workers finally got a chance to "do something about it"– for one day.

Four unions have been in negotiations with railroad managements since a year ago last September (15 months) for wage increases and fringe benefits such as sick leave, more paid holidays, and more vacation time.

The managements have countered with demands for more freedom to combine and cut jobs so as to lay off as many workers as they consider unnecessary.

American railroad workers posted productivity increases twice as high as the national average through the period when their employers were waging a campaign to picture them as "featherbedding".

The Bureau of Labor Statictics reported in 1970 that the rate of output per man-hour of railroad word has risen steadily every year since 1939. The average increase for the period 1957-1969 was 6.4% a year as compared with 3% for all U.S. workers.

At the same time that productivity has increased, the number of railroad workers declined from 1,300,000 in 1947 to 559,000 in 1970.

–AFL-CIO News December 12, 1970

By Wednesday afternoon, December 9, it was apparent to the union leadership that no significant break in the talks would come before the deadline of 12:01 a.m. Thursday. Hectic preparations were made to walk off the job and to set up picket lines. Three of the four unions involved have several hundred railroad members in the New Haven area.

They are the Untied Transportation Union (UTU, Brakemen, Conductors, and Firemen on freight trains, passenger trains and yard switchers), the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks(BRAC, most office workers), and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (BMWE, who maintain the track, either with machines or with old-fashioned muscle power.

At one minute after midnight operations came to a halt and pickets representing one or more of the striking unions appeared at every entrance to railroad property.

Thursday morning a few non-striking workers such as shop and refrigerator maintainence workers came as far as the picket lines, swapped friendly greetings with the pickets, then went home.

A few low-level management types – in black suits and trench coats – went through, did the most "essential" work, and went home. Nobody tried to interfere with their right to do their jobs. (Most of them are members of unions and have reserved spots on the roster if they ever quit or get bounced as bosses.)

Thursday afternoon word came over radio and television that the leaders of all the unions except the clerks' (BRAC) had given in to the federal judge's ultimatum and ordered their members to stop strike action.

Between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. BRAC pickets and a few die-hard sympathizers from the other unions were still visible at some of the picket stations. About 8p.m. the clerks' picket lines melted away as word came that their leadership had also given in. At midnight normal operations resumed. It was all over inside of 24 hours.

The strike showed again that the railroad workers were mad as hell and ready for direct, united action. No employee represented by any one of the striking unions worked. Only a very few refused to picket. Some could not be reached by picket captains, but well over 75% of the members did take part in the picketing. Rails are back at work until March 1. Maybe a mutually acceptable settlement will be reached by then – maybe not.

For consolation they have a wage increase – 5% from last January 1 to last November 1 and 8½% more (or 13½% total) from last November 1 on. Retroactive checks are expected in January.

The colder and snowier the winter the more overtime they will get for further consolation.

Register Strike?

New Haven working people are well aware that the New Haven Register does not give much of its attention to labor news.

In fact, they don't even cover their own labor news. Several weeks ago there was a three hour strike of Register pressmen which delayed the Sunday edition. No mention was made in the Register of the negotiations, the strike, or the late edition. Remember when the price of the Sunday edition went up?

On December 31, the typographers' contract ran out. How did the negotiations go – what was the contract? The Register, in its fine tradition of service to New Haven working people, doesn't say.

Labor Notes

SEAMLESS RUBBER STRIKE OVER

On December 13 members of Local 338, United Rubber Workers voted to end a one month strike against the Seamless Rubber Company. The new three year contract provides for an average wage increase of 26 cents per hour the first year and 23 cents per hour each of the next two years. In addition, the new contract provides that medical insurance will extend 45 days after the expiration of the contract. Seamless had cancelled medical benefits for workers during the strike and the union has assured that this won't happen again. The new contract also provides that workers who are transfered to management positions would lose all seniority rights. During the strike foremen had continued production – by this new provision, the union has assured that there will be no rewards for scabbing.

NLRB TAKES COLLEGE JURISDICTION

In a recent decision, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has agreed to take jurisdiction over labor relations cases of any private non-profit college or university with budgets of over one million dollars. *That means that nonprofessional employees of such colleges are entitled to the protection of the federal labor law.* As of 1968 there were 1,472 private colleges with 390,000 full-time and 209,000 part-time employees in the United States. The NLRB ruling will cover 95% of the above workers. Publicly operated schools were excluded from the NLRB's jurisdiction.

IAM WINS BATTLE FOR ADDRESSES

The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that the United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford must give the IAM the addresses of all 25,000 employees represented by the union. The workers live in 118 different central Connecticut towns and are represented by four different locals which make up IAM District 91. They work in six different United Aircraft plants. The address list was a key question in a six-week strike in 1960. United Aircraft claimed that the list would be used to harass workers who crossed the picket lines. That was ten years ago the court decision noted, and there has been no evidence of harassment ever since. "The union's duties as exclusive bargaining representative do not end at matters relating to contract negotiations," the court said.

AFL–CIO News December 5, 1970

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RIGHT TO STRIKE

The Illinois Supreme Court has ruled that public employees in that state have the right to strike. The Illinois ruling was on a December 1968 strike by the State, County, and Municipal Employees (SCME) against a Peoria, Ill. nursing home. A State Court issued an injunction which eventually broke the strike. The State Supreme Court ruled. that the Illinois anti-injunction right-to-strike law applied to the strike. SCME president Jerry Wurf said that the ruling could have an effect on public employee strikes in other states because the Illinois decision might be used as a precedent.

Know Your Rights

YNFAC Intensifies Union Drive

by Matt Borenstein

Ed. note: The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) is presently organizing a union of clerical and technical workers at Yale.

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee has intensified its campaign to inform Yale workers of their rights and to help deal with worker grievances. They recently issued a leaflet to Yale employees entitled "Know Your Rights as a Worker." The leaflet states "Many Yale workers, especially women and blacks, know that Yale gives them a bad deal - but they don't realize that Yale has violated their basic legal rights."

The rights itemized in the leaflet apply to all workers but Yale clerical and technical workers do not yet have the protection of a union contract to insure protection and fair grievance procedures. YNFAC has set up a grievance committee and file to try to deal with employee problems *at least* according to Yale's inadequate administration - dominated procedure.

In response, Yale has sent a letter to all employees notifying them that a grievance procedure exists. According to the YNFAC leaflet, if a Yale worker has complaints about a job the supervisor does not have the last word -- the case may be taken to the Personnel Office.

The Right to Organize

The leaflet reminds Yale employees that under the National Labor Relations Act (See *Labor Notes*, this page), "You cannot be fired, denied promotion, or otherwise penalized for legitimate union activity - for example, leafletting, talking with other workers before and after work and during breaks and lunch, wearing buttons, signing petitions, or asking others to sign."

Employees also have the right to know their job description and pay classification *and to refuse to do anything which is not part of the job description.*

Sex Discrimination

YNFAC is represented among a group of women at Yale (staff, faculty, and students) who are preparing to charge Yale with discrimination against women. The case will involve Yale's violation of its obligations as a Federal contractor under Executive Order 11246 as amended by E.O. 11355.

Female workers may not be penalized for taking time away from work because of childbearing and may not be penalized in any way for either being married or unmarried unless Yale applies the same standards to men.

Workers have the right to equal pay and benefit for equal work, regardless of race or sex. *This means not only workers with the same job title, but also workers who do the same type of work even if the job title is different. Along the same lines,* workers cannot be channeled into different kinds of jobs or denied advancement because of sex or race. For example, Yale is not allowed to channel women into service positions and men of equal qualifications into managerial positions.

Virginia Blaisdell

Yale worker Ruth Resnick on the phone at the YNFAC office. Posted on the wall behind her is a list of Yale job openings.

The leaflet points out that if a worker claims discrimination because of sex or race, the employer, Yale, must disprove the claim. The rights of female and black workers are guaranteed by the Federal Equal Pay Act, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Connecticut Fair Practices Code, Connecticut Fair Employment Practice Act, and/or E.O. 11246 as amended by E.O. 11375.

Wooster Daycare Gives Kids, Adults Freedom

by Marleen Gabriel and Karin Cook

On Wednesday, December 16, the Neighborhood Nursery held its second Open House. Perhaps the best way to describe what happens here is to tell what happened to the Modern Times photographer, Al. When he arrived, I suggested he move about freely, catching the children in their normal activities.

The children had other ideas. When they spotted the camera, they swarmed about him. They posed; they laughed; they made faces; they giggled; they tugged. No doubt about it: *this is a good place to be, a happy place!*

Alan Waggoner

The Neighborhood Nursery is an unusual daycare center. It was created for and by the parents of children who attend the program. The parents form the board of directors which operates the school. Staff and parents share all major decisions. This year we also have a teaching-director; in the past this work was done by a number of parents.

Working Together

The parents come from all sections of Wooster Square and are extremely diverse in background, income, education and language. Yet all are neighbors and work together for the benefit of their children. In this time of mobility, aimless violence, racial tensions and lack of long established ties to a neighborhood or way of life, this program offers a very rewarding way for people to work with one another. Adults and children are building a stronger community.

Our present enrollment numbers 34. These children are divided into three groups, 12 three year olds, 15 four year olds, and seven five year olds who arrive at the Neighborhood Nursery each day after morning kindergarten at Conte School. There are 14 boys and 20 girls. There are an equal number of black and white children. Six of the children come from Spanish-speaking homes. The majority of the children are from families with a very modest income. At this time five are paid for by State Welfare. There are also five families each with an annual income exceeding $9,000. We are open to serve all.

Funding Obstacles

Money continues to be the biggest obstacle in operating the program. After two years of depending totally on fund raising to supplement the income from tuition to meet expenses, the Neighborhood Nursery was granted assistance from the Department of Community Affairs of the State of Connecticut in the spring of 1970. Our budget is now an agreement with DCA. We are obligated to collect $12,000 this year from parents who are considered "eligible". Those "ineligible", that is of higher income, must pay a higher tuition. In addition to tuition, we have promised the State that we will raise at least $3,000. DCA then, has promised us $22,000 for the 12 month period. *With weekly expenses of $725 this would be adequate.*

However, unfortunately, there are many complications. Parent income has been decreasing in the past few months as jobs have been cut back and mothers and fathers have been laid off. We are not taking in as much tuition as we should be. Fund raising has not gone as well as we had expected. And far worse, is the situation with state funds. *DCA has not released any day care money since the end of June.*

The Neighborhood Nursery has been fortunate to have had two loans from The New Haven Foundation which made it possible to operate to November. CPI has managed to keep us going since then, but the situation is precarious.

This happy place has its problems. We have no intentions of closing down.

Our community has a committment to the Neighborhood Nursery yet we are deeply concerned for the apparent lack of committment from the city and state to keep daycares open.

Housing Crisis Worsens

by Marleen Butler

"Within the New Haven region we are faced with a housing crisis which is contrary to the public interest and threatens the health and welfare of many citizens."

This statement by Christian Community Action led to its sponsoring a 12 hour long "Housing Encounter" intended to expose suburbanites to housing problems and possible solutions.

The program included slide presentations, discussions with representatives from various fields concerned with housing and a tour of slum tenaments in the Hill designated for rehabilitation by Community Housing, Inc. (CHI).

People rate low on the scale of national priorities with only 17% of the national budget going towards housing as compared with an unhealthy 52.5% towards defense. The need for housing in the Greater New Haven area is critical and will peak within ten years with 20,000 substandard homes in the region, 6,000 of them in New Haven alone.

Zoning Effects

Although 60% of the jobs and 80% of the land available for housing is in the suburbs, *a town can discriminate against a lower income class through zoning laws. While* these zoning laws attempt to control the growth of the town, the effect is that they lure industry from the city and restrict low and moderate income families from leaving the city to be closer to their jobs.

Members of the Milford Housing Council spoke to us about the private, non-profit organization they formed to relocate families who are victims of redevelopment, through existing federal programs. However, they have had success in only two of their cases in the past year and feel that no housing program can work because they aren't adequately administered by the Federal Housing Authority.

Challenges

We also looked at the possibilities of legal challenges to zoning laws, such as class interest law suit against a town brought by a group of excluded inner city residents. They would challenge the unconstitutionality of zoning laws which discriminate against low and moderate income families.

In a second strategy, a non-profit group could buy options on pieces of land and hold them, pending changes in the zoning laws which would enable them to construct low income housing units.

David Jamison, executive director of CHI, urged the establishment of a Regional Housing Corporation in the immediate future. CCA also supports the formation of such a group which would work in cooperation with the regional planning agencies.

"The new corporation would *acquire available, suitable land and provide expert administrative and technical assistance to* communities or groups seeking to develop low and moderate income housing for large families." The RHC would hopefully have town support in developing a fair housing program.

W H Teachers Reject Pay To Preserve Integrity

In a surprising and controversial vote December 9, West Haven teachers voted down a package plan to end the dispute over the work lost during the strike.

The rejected package would have brought teachers three days in pay in exchange for the loss of two personal leave days and one added day of work. Teachers were then forced to accept the only other Board of Education proposal which did not extend the school year at all and cost teachers all 11 days work missed in the September strike.

The union has maintained that the Board promised in court to extend the school year to make up 11 days of work. The Board has refused to lengthen the year at all. After months of negotiations and strike threats, the Board and union negotiators agreed to an 8-2-1- formula. Teachers would lose eight days of pay outright, get two days pay in exchange for their personal leave days and work with pay one extra day.

In an emotional meeting the union's executive board and then 200 of the 300 teachers present voted to reject the pact. The main reason advanced for the rejection was that teachers felt that they were lied to over the extension of the work question by the Board and that accepting the 8-2-1 deal would be selling out their principles and credibility.

Below are the opposing views of two West Haven teachers on the wisdom of accepting the 8-2-1 package.

Why We Voted to Give Up Pay

The Executive Council of the West Haven Federation of Teachers recommended to the West Haven teaching staff to reject the docking of two personal days and to make up one day for the following reasons:

1. The 180 day issue was constantly distorted by the Board of Education and Mayor Zarnowski claiming the teachers wanted to be paid for days not worked. Our vote to reject the 8-2-1 package clearly shows that our integrity cannot be measured in dollars.

2. Our insistence upon 180 day school year was not purely a self-interest position. Our students were cheated out of education during the strike because of the Board's insistence on keeping the schools open with classrooms being staffed by unqualified people.

3. One of the issues that the Board forced teachers to strike for in September was the removal of our personal days from the contract.

The Argument to Accept 8-2-1

Bitterness at Board duplicity and defiance of Board dictatorship provided the backdrop for handing back $75,000. Keeping the money for a scholarship fund and/or a strike fund would have been wiser. Why reward such a malevolent group in any way? It was the Board who refused to provide make up days agreed to in court and therefore the teachers should not have spurned the pay which was rightfully theirs. But I understand the anger of the majority of the teachers and will back up their decision.

New Law Would Remove Barrier

Rent Strikes Legal?

by Florie Ricciuti

Tenants living in apartments with housing code violations have little power to force the landlords to correct the violations. City agencies are very lax in enforcing the code or in bringing negligent landlords to court.

Virginia Blaisdell

Tenants at Dickerman St. discuss their rent strike with the press.

There's been a piece of legislation introduced before the Board of Aldermen by Bill Jones to give tenants more power to help correct housing code violations. The proposed bill which comes before a public hearing this month concerns any individual living in a dwelling with housing code violations on file with the Division of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI) or with the city health department. If the violation has been on record with DNI or the health department for more than 60 days, the bill would allow the tenants to withold rent from the landlord. Also the landlord will not be able to evict the tenant.

This proposal is an attempt to prevent what is currently happening to the tenants involved in the rent strike on Dickerman Street. The 16 families there have been paying rent into escrow instead of to the landlords as an action to force the landlords to correct the existing housing code violations. When the violations are corrected, the money will be given to the landlords. The tenants now face eviction as a retaliatory measure.

Unmaking of an Unstudent at the Unschool

by Chris Pass

Eleven years! Yes eleven years I've been through the public educational system of Connecticut. Every weekday morning I've been herded into homeroom at eight

Virginia Blaisdell

o'clock sharp to have my presence checked by a teacher. Twelve minutes later I'm off to my first class for a funfilled day of learning with my fellow classmates.

Did I learn? I doubt it but I will agree I was taught. My teachers solemnly stood before me and filled the blackboards with notes while I did the same with notebook. After this there was a question and answer period where students asked and teachers answered. Discussion between students rarely happened. We all faced forward with the teacher at the helm so you couldn't really talk directly to any student. Yes we were taught. My notebooks are filled with all my learnings but only for tests, only for good grades.

Well by my eleventh year I had had it. There must be something to education besides good grades. At about this time I learned about Unschool and I decided I wanted to become a student there. One of the first things I did after I came to Unschool was to decide what courses I wanted to take. Can you believe that? Somebody felt that I was mature enough to make my own decisions.

Then I was to meet with each of the teachers to decide about what we wanted to do in each course. I now had the freedom to decide what I wanted to learn and how I wanted to learn it. At first I became a little frightened. Now I had the responsibility to get to a class on my own. Nobody checked attendance but something more effective was happening. I had a moral obligation to be in that class. After all I set it up. Also I was not just meeting with a class, I was meeting with a group and if I wasn't present the group wasn't whole. A part of it was missing.

In each of these classes we usually sit on the floor facing each other in sort of a circle formation. This already is a change because we at least can see each other. Discussion is promoted because our class only meets once a week and we take the time to tell each other what we've been doing on our own for that week. A good example is one of my classes which is Oriental Philosophy. When we meet each student (including our so-called teacher as a student) talks about something interesting he has learned about Buddhism or some other religion. In this way we are learning from each other which is so much more personal than the blackboard.

It's hard in just a short article to say what Unschool is really doing for me. It's treating me as a real person with the maturity to decide on how I want to be educated and to me that's damn important.

New Ideas Lead to Alternate School

Alternate School got its start on a tired day in a tired school (North Haven High School) when a few students suddenly realized that they did not have to ultimately accept the traditional public school system and that they could go out on their own and create their own learning situation.

Thus a group came together under a common denominator of dissatisfaction with the present system and with hope that an alternate school could be set up.

The group began meeting on a regular weekly basis, during which discussions on education and learning ideals took place. We were then confronted with putting our theories into practice, and this was begun by each member making a list of their interests, or in "courses" they were interested in starting.

The task of locating resources,i.e. money, a building, "teachers," or resource people, had to be dealt with, and committees were formed so the work could be shared equally.

Most of our resources were located through ties with Yale and the New Haven Free School. We collected all our lists of courses, resources, etc. and established a file cabinet which now contains all our wordly possessions. From the list of 65 suggested "courses," we narrowed it down to a more manageable and realistic number of 15 and directed all our efforts in setting these up before we attempted any more.

Alternate School has now been functioning for approximately nine months and has narrowed down to a core of about 15 to 20 people, mostly sophomores and juniors. (See photo, page 1.)

Group Feeling Grows

There is a group feeling present, and we have handled problems such as roles in the group, personality conflicts, extroverts vs. introverts, etc. openly and honestly and through encounters-of-sorts *when necessary.*

We set out with the goal of quitting school and making it a real alternative, but as of now, only one menber of the group has quit. Upon returning to school this fall, several have decided that there are some fairly good resources and courses, and they are sticking it out at least for awhile. Others are staying in school because of age problems, and because of hassles with parents. Therefore Alternate School is for the most part existing on a supplementary basis.

Members Make Decisions

One factor that perhaps makes us unique from other free schools in the country is that Alternate School was set up and is running entirely without the aid of adults or teachers; also without a building or funds. Classes are presently operating in people's houses and in the basement of the North Haven Congregational Church. They take place in the afternoons and evenings, and teachers consist of parents, teachers from the North Haven High School, students, people connected with Yale and Free School people.

Some examples of current courses are minority cultures, the American (?!) Indian, Yoga, creative stitchery, comparative religions, education seminar, vegetarian dinners, woodwind ensemble and anthropology to mention a few.

At the present moment, we are not letting any more students in, as courses have not been running long enough. We consider Alternate School as operating on an experimental level at the moment, and do not yet feel stable enough to get involved with new members right now.

However, we expect to be admitting new people in a few weeks and urge any interested persons, whether they be student and/or teacher, to get in touch with us soon. Contact: Sela Barker 248-2004, Anne Dudley 288-3604, Sally Barber 288-7386, Laura Mermin 288-0308, Rick Ostfeld 288-8802, Emily Apter 288-2039.

Lee HS Boycott Ends; Problems Remain

In the few weeks before Christmas vacation, several hund red white students boycotted Lee High School. Begun on Wednesday, December 9 and ended on Tuesday, December 22, the boycott was started as *a result of several "incidents" and some* long term problems at *Lee High School.* At its height on December 11, 787 students were absent. (The normal absentee rate is 200--300.)

Although the boycott is over, there is still a great deal of tension and confusion among Lee students and teachers -- the "problem" remains.

What is the "problem" that Lee High School administrators talk about but never define? Community coordinator for Lee, Lubbie Harper, said at a December 14 press conference that "the problem is one of alienation."

The emphasis of the boycott was for increased security or "law and order" in the school, including a non-uniform police force and photo ID cards for students. Achilles Generoso, student spokesman for the boycott said that "black people at Lee are dealt with differently from whites...we are not blaming the black community. We are blaming the (school) administration for permissiveness and for backing off...This has been going on for four years."

Students not involved in the boycott were reluctant to discuss the problems at Lee. Five student leaders, both black and white, in a press conference on December 13, stated that they did not support the boycott and had reservations about the boycott demands for increased security precautions at Lee High School.

Boycott Triggered

The incident that seems to have triggered the boycott occurred on Mon. December 7. A group of 30 to 40 white students (mostly from Morris Cove, the Annex, Wooster Square and the Hill) met with principal Robert Schreck and Lubbie Harper to discuss grievances.

Somehow some black students entered the Lecture Hall resulting in name calling and near fights. According to principal Schreck in a letter to parents - "one student in the Lecture Hall grabbed a chair and ran up the stage steps urging the assembled students to fight rather than talk".

The white students left the lecture hall and after nearly provoking a large scale student confrontation broke several large school windows.

On Thursday evening, December 10, a *group of parents, students, and community people of the Annex, Morris Cove, Wooster Square and the Hill met and endorsed the* boycott.

The boycott was called in support of the following six proposals:

1. An in-school police force -- which wouldn't carry guns and badges.
2. The addition of four more outreach workers to relate to the people in different sections of the city.

Lee High School leaders give press conference. Charles Rudnick

3. That female school staff members be relieved of corridor duty because "they can't do anything when trouble starts."
4. Acts of physical violence be referred to the police by the administration.
5. Photo ID cards be issued to each student.
6. That "visitors who come in and cause trouble" be prevented from trespassing.

Students Meet

On Friday, December 11 student leaders met with student representatives of the boycott. Although there was no endorsement of the boycott, the students agreed upon a re-wording of the six proposals. The only items significantly changed in those discussions were numbers 1. and 3. to:

1. Men and women in the school, not connected with the police, "to keep things cool and anticipate problems."
3. That women *alone* could not cope with hall problems.

On Sunday, December 13, five black and white student leaders who had attended the Friday meeting released another statement, saying, "We did not agree to support the boycott. We don't support it now and had some reservations about the demands."

They proposed that outreach workers be hired to work in the several communities making up Lee High School, that male and female paraprofessionals be hired to help keep order in the school, and that money could be better spent than on photo ID cards for students. They also stated that Lee High School already has a policy regarding trespassers and said they trusted the administration "to use good judgement in notifying the police." The statement also asked for a student appeals board to which students could turn if they felt they had been mistreated.

At a press conference on Monday, December 14, Principal Schreck outlined the administration's response to the boycott. He recommended that parents send their children to school and that a report of all incidents be made to the Board of Education.

The boycott ended on December 22. Robert Barnabei, who helped organize the boycott, but has no children attending Lee High School, said that the Board of Education had made some commitments to him. He said that the Board had agreed to hire one more outreach worker and one more "monitorial attendant." The Board rejected the proposal for a security force and photo ID cards.

Modern Times *would like to thank* **Scope,** *the Lee High School newspaper, for providing information and photographs for this article.*

Editorial

Jail Sentences Served By Poor Before Trial

To be considered innocent until proven guilty is one of our basic rights as citizens. This right is being constantly violated at the Whalley Avenue Jail. About 70% of the inmates at that jail have not had a trial. They, however, find themselves trapped in this rotten prison for months because the courts are slow and because they are often too poor to pay bail.

If a person is arrested for a minor offense such as drunken driving, he may be taken to the Whalley Avenue Jail. There he will face a cell with no running water, buckets for toilets, no heat in the winter, filthy bedding shared by lice and rats. He may also face violence from other inmates and guards.

Minor offenses such as drunken driving carry small bonds. An inmate has a choice of paying $100 bail to be free, or staying in jail and waiting for trial. Due to a backlog (too many cases for the personnel available), the inmate may have to wait six months or longer for his trial.

Why can't an inmate pay the $100 and then be free while he waits for trial? If he were a middle class employed person he could do just that. If he's poor, or unemployed, he rots in jail.

Surely the injustice of punishing a person because our system is too inefficient to provide fast trial for all people is clear. Long waits in terrible prisons while you're presumed innocent and freedom on bail for those who can afford it, all combine to make up the present situation.

How can we end the injustices done to pre-trial detainees? The first obvious point is to speed up trials. Although it would take more money and more people in the court system, we would eliminate perhaps 50% of the inmates at the Whalley jail at any given time. Then the money that is now spent on food, guards, clothing to keep inmates for a year waiting for trial would be more wisely spent to speed up those trials.

The other possibility to consider is that bail be eliminated entirely and that people be released on their own to come back when they are ready to stand trial. Studies have shown that cities and states that have begun to use release without bail have found that no more than a few percent fail to appear; the percentage is lower than for those defendants freed on bail bond.

We have always supported and reported actions to improve the conditions of our jails and the treatment of prisoners. Actions such as the Medical Committee for Human Rights' plan to find medical problems in the New Haven lock-up (see story) are valuable and should continue. We further urge, however, that the various groups fighting for better prison conditions support the above suggestions.

Write on

The Drug Sellers: People's Enemies?

To the Editors:

I'm sorry to see that **Modern Times** has joined the chorus of bleeding hearts, Establishment liberals, and intellectuals who think that drug use is a harmless pastime of the young or even part of some great "new culture."

Especially offensive is the statement on the front page that the drug sellers arrested turned out to be "just plain kids whose biggest crime. . . was to be accused of living just like most other kids: that is, with a 'little help' (grass, hash, acid, etc.) from (or to) their friends" and the inside article defending heroin sellers under the headline "Cops Harass 'little People'."

It is time that we recognize those among us who peddle drugs as what they are—criminals and enemies of the people. It is an indication of the moral and political bankruptcy of the "Movement" that it had to wait for Chief Ahern to point this out.

At a time when young people are developing fastest both physically and mentally, what they need is good food, hard exercise and straight thinking. The hip drug culture offers them just the opposite. Someone who sells dope to his "friend" recalls the old saying "with friends like that you don't need enemies." Nor is this an admirable way to earn a living, especially if a good part of that so-called living is a drug habit. Sure, some people are victims, but victimizing others in turn does not make them heroes.

It is true that these criminals will not be rehabilitated by today's courts and jails. In a sane society we'd send them out to work camps to do some worthwhile labor and to try and help them grow up. Lacking this, we could do better than to excuse or applaud them.

The drug scene is a symptom of a dying social order, not the sign of the birth of a new society. To build the new society will require people who are strong, healthy, clear-headed, ready and able to do hard work.

Regards,

Bob Cook

Gets No Answer At Number Nine

To the Editors:

Just what service does No. 9 perform? So far as I can ascertain, only lip service. My fiance was recently committed to the State Hospital. He had been a volunteer at No. 9. He told me as he left to call them for help or if I needed anything. Well, I did on three occasions, and I got nothing. One time I was even told to call another organization, FISH. No. 9 is apparently a buckpassing outfit.

I had asked No. 9 twice for a ride up to the State Hospital to visit my fiance. After all, he had devoted a lot of time to helping them, ~~but~~ I was refused. As a welfare recipient, I can't afford commercial bus fare. FISH, to whom I was referred, doesn't do out-of-town transportation.

My other call to No. 9 concerned just a ride to Yale-New Haven Hospital because I had a recent operation and was doing some bleeding. The same response: Nothing No. 9 could do. I'd be interested in finding out just what they do do.

Other friends I've questioned were bitter and said they were not allowed to crash at No. 9, though I had thought that that was one of No. 9's main purposes for existing. I helped start a crisis center in Worcester, Mass., but we had a different mode of operation. We tried to help anyone who asked for help in any way we could.

I guess things were fine when my fiance was down at No. 9 lending a hand and buying everyone coffee, but no one seems to care now that he has problems himself and might be cheered by a visit. After all, the State Hospital is a lonely place on Sundays when most everyone else has a visitor.

Sincerely,
Patti Hughes
New Haven

HI, BROTHER! DID THEY GET YOU IN THE GRASS BUST, TOO?
NOPE.
UH-WAS IT A BIG POLITICAL BUST?
NOPE.
BUT YOU LOOK LIKE...
...OH, I GREW THIS OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS...
...WAITING FOR MY JAYWALKING TRIAL.
Betty Murray

Railroads: Government Fears Worker Power

"There is no justification for forcing workers to labor against their will for the private profit of employers" – George Meany, President AFL-CIO in response to law forbidding rail strike.

In the early morning hours of December 10, after over half a million railroad workers began a long delayed strike, Congress passed emergency legislation outlawing the strike until March 1. Later a Federal judge imposed a $2,000,000 per day fine against the Railway Clerks if they continued the strike beyond midnight December 10.

Also on December 10, a Senate committee okayed a $100 million dollar loan to the Penn-Central Railroad.

The "free enterprise" system or capitalism is freedom for business to do whatever it wants. When it gets into trouble as the railroads, the government bails them out with large loans and contracts — When workers try to exercise their freedom and only power in this society - the strike - the government steps in again to bail out big business with no-strike laws, injunctions and fines.

Notice to Our Spanish Readers

The Spanish page of Modern Times which previously appeared on Page 15 will be temporarily discontinued. The problems that we have faced in working on a Spanish page will be discussed in an editorial in the next issue of Modern Times.

La pagina en espanol del Modern Times la cual previamente ha aparecido en la pagina 15 sera temporalmente descontinuada. Los problemas que nosotros hemos afrontado con el trabajo en la pagina de espanol seran discutidos en un editorial en la proxima emision de Modern Times.

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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

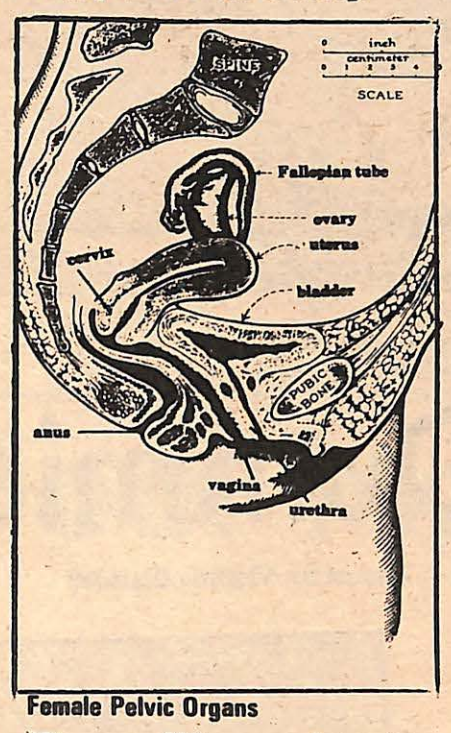
The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Jane Bandler, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Julie Ellison, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Peter Friedland, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Gil Hoffman, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Teri Klein, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, John Moldenhauer Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Mike Sand, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Jane Wheeler, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser

Sex: Up from Ignorance

By Chris Pattee and Marilyn Snyder

Men look at us, artists paint us, but how often do we as women touch, feel, and think about our own bodies? We must throw away all the old myths and fears that other people have given us about our own sexuality. No woman alone has any way of knowing whether her feelings are real. A few women together begin to discover that they aren't so different after all. We find in common things which make us feel maybe it's we who are right after all and everyone else who is wrong.



Female Pelvic Organs

There were 382 women who participated in Masters' and Johnsons' study, *Human Sexual Response*. Their sexual responses were studied during masturbation and sexual intercourse. Masters and Johnsons' conclusions from this research exploded several myths about female sexuality, and provided scientific evidence that back up the conclusions women have been thinking about individually all along. They found that the focus of sexual stimulation in a woman is the clitoris (see diagram), regardless of whether the orgasm comes from masturbation, intercourse, or fantasy.

Phases of Intercourse

The sexual response cycle in women, and men, begins with some stimulation. The changes in our bodies occur continuously, but can be described in four phases. The excitement phase begins with the moistening or lubrication of the vaginal walls. The moisture is produced in a process similar to sweating, although there are no sweat glands in the vagina. The tissues of the vagina fill up with blood which is called engorgement or vaso-congestion.

Since more blood enters the blood vessels than can leave, some clear fluid seeps out through the semi-permeable walls of the vaginal blood vessels. It is important to note that this vaginal lubrication is just the beginning of arousal for a woman, and that other changes must occur before she is ready for orgasm.

The clitoris, which is a small organ buried in the tissues above the vagina begins to swell during the excitement phase. Neither the size of the clitoris nor the amount of the swelling is related to the ability to achieve orgasm, The nipples of the breast also begin to swell as a result of contraction of muscle fibers and blood vessel engorgement. The breasts themselves increase in size. The inner and outer lips surrounding the vagina also swell.

Internally, the vagina responds by expanding and relaxing at the upper part, next to the cervix and uterus. The uterus and cervix pull up and back which further increases the size of the upper two thirds of the vagina. In addition the entire body shows sexual arousal such as muscular tension, contractions of the involuntary muscles, and a possible "sex flush" which is a rash-like redness which may appear on the abdomen and spread over the breasts.

The Plateau Phase

In the plateau phase, the lower one third of the vagina becomes engorged with blood and swells which reduces the inner diameter of the vagina considerably. The clitoris elevates and may seem to disappear into the tissues of the mons veneris (fat over pubic bone), but it still responds to direct or indirect stimulation There is increased tension of the voluntary and involuntary muscles while the pulse rate, breathing rate, and blood pressure go up.

There is even a color change on the inner lips around the vagina--from bright red to deep wine color in women who have had children, and from pink to bright red in women who have not. These signs of the plateau stage indicate a woman will almost certainly have an orgasm within a minute or so if stimulation continues. It is interesting to note that such detailed internal information was obtained by the use of a penis-like instrument with a camera which was used to take pictures of the changes inside the vagina.

The major observable feature of a woman's orgasm is a series of rhythmic muscular contractions of the lower third of the vaginal barrel and the tissues around it. The first few contractions occur rapidly at intervals of four fifths of a second. Thereafter the intervals become longer and they are less strong. A mild orgasm may be three to five contractions; an intense orgasm may be eight to twelve (one case was reported of 25 contractions over 43 seconds). The uterus also contracts rhythmically.

At orgasm, all changes in the body such as pulse and breathing reach a peak. The sex flush is deepest. Muscles throughout the body respond with extreme contractions from the face to the hands and feet. This relaxing of muscular tension and blood engorgement throughout the body is followed by a relaxing or resolution phase where the body returns to normal. If orgasm does not occur it takes longer for the body to relax.

Refractory Period

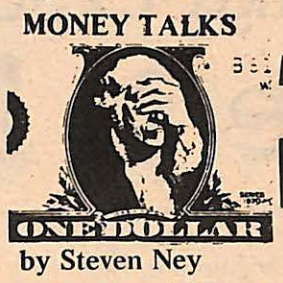
If sexual stimulation is renewed after orgasm, more orgasms can occur. In contrast to men who experience a "refractory period" after orgasm during which they cannot have another orgasm for a period of time, many women can go on to have two or more orgasms.

Understanding the details of what happens inside our bodies during intercourse and orgasm is important for us as women. We can not continue to keep our sex knowledge in dark bedrooms. Men also need to understand our bodies, but now it is up to us to educate them (if we want to, of course)--knowledge about women's bodies from women is one way to do this.

The physical changes described in this article were described in **Understanding Human Sexual Response** *by Ruth and Edward Brecher.*

Next Issue: Birth Control

MONEY TALKS



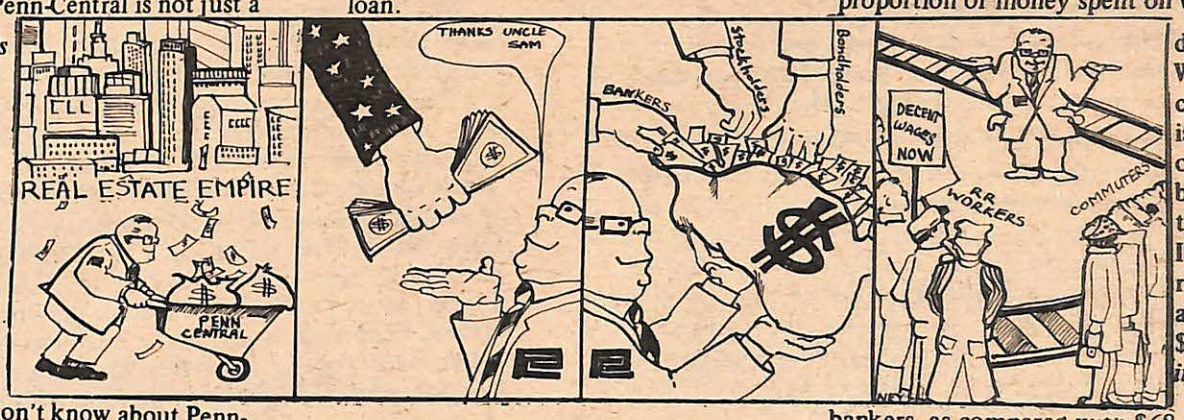
Penn Central Fakes Poverty

PC Loan: Gov't Gravy

by Steven Ney

Last month Congress awarded a little Christmas gift to the so-called "bankrupt" Penn-Central, a $125 million loan with promises of more to come. The company claimed recent wage increases for railworkers would force it to shut down railroad "service" if it didn't receive a handout. Company officials hid the fact that Penn-Central in reality is not a poverty stricken orphan, but a huge, wealthy corporation controlled *by the major banks.*

Penn-Central is the largest railroad in the U.S. with over 40,000 miles of track and $5 billion in transportation assets. But Penn-Central is not just a railroad. *It is also the one owner of real estate in the U.S.--holding $1 billion in hotels, office buildings and housing developments.*



Most people don't know about Penn-Central's real estate operations because the executives have established separate corporations for their rail and real estate empires.

PC Real Estate = Profits

In New York City, for example, Penn-Central owns 29 acres of extremely valuable land on Lexington, Park and Madison Avenues in the neighborhood of Grand Central Terminal. This includes the Biltmore, Barclay, Roosevelt, Commodore, and Waldorf Astoria Hotels, the Pan-Am building and 15 other office buildings. Rental income from the New York property was $44 million in 1968. In Philadelphia, Penn-Central owns 5 office buildings, a hotel, motel and apartments. Penn-Central has similar holdings in Washington D.C., Chicago and Pittsburgh.

The Penn-Central has taken the profits from its railroad operations and invested in real estate which it found even more profitable. Macco Corporation, a Penn-Central subsidiary, controls one of the largest single blocks of real estate in rapidly growing Orange County, 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles, earning $21 million in 1968.

Penn-Central also owns Great Southwest Corporation, which is developing industrial parks in Texas and Georgia. Great Southwest controls more than 325,000 acres of land in California. Arvida Corporation, another Penn-Central company, owns 35,000 acres of valuable land in Florida.

With all of this wealth, how could Penn-Central plead poverty? First of all, in order to build up its huge real estate empire, Penn Central has foregone repairs and replacement on its railroad system. Consequently, while the real estate empire is flourishing, the rail system is falling apart. In 1968 and 1969, while the railroad was *headed for trouble, the directors of the company paid their stockholders dividends of $100 million. And now they have come to Washington to ask the taxpayers to compound that mistake with a $125 million loan.*

But even more important is the fact that Penn-Central was and still is controlled by bankers. Before Penn-Central entered bankruptcy, 11 of the Company's 14 directors were officers and directors of big commercial banks. Furthermore, 17 of the 31 largest stockholders are commercial banks. The bankers have loaned Penn-Central approximately $2 billion and they want their money back, plus interest. Since the bankers control Penn-Central, they have made repayment of their loans Penn-Central's first priority.

Profits from real estate, revenue from increased rates on passenger and freight traffic and government subsidies have been used to repay the bankers. But now that the railroad part of Penn-Central is in trouble, the bankers have not hesitated to ask the government for a handout. In June 1970, 74 banks led by First National City Bank of New York asked the federal government to give a guaranteed loan of $225 million to Penn-Central. In this way the banks would be assured of getting back "their" money.

For a time the government refused, primarily because of opposition from Congressman Wright Patman's Banking and Currency Committee. However, last month Penn-Central threatened to eliminate all service if it didn't receive financial help. The railroad blamed the impending shutdown on the wage hike demanded by the railworkers. The railroad officials, that is, the bankers, failed to mention the simple fact that there would be plenty of money to pay the workers a decent wage if the bankers didn't take first claim on the Penn-Central's revenue.

The bankers' statement that wage increases have caused the bankruptcy of the *Penn-Central is false. In 1962, 54% of the railroad's expenses were for wages. In 1968, only 48% of the expenses went to wages. In other words, when viewing the total cost of operating the railroad, the proportion of money spent on wages has* decreased. What has increased greatly is the amount of money being being paid to bankers. In 1969 the railroad paid approximately $100 million *in interest* to bankers, as compared with $68 million the year before, almost a 50% increase in one year.

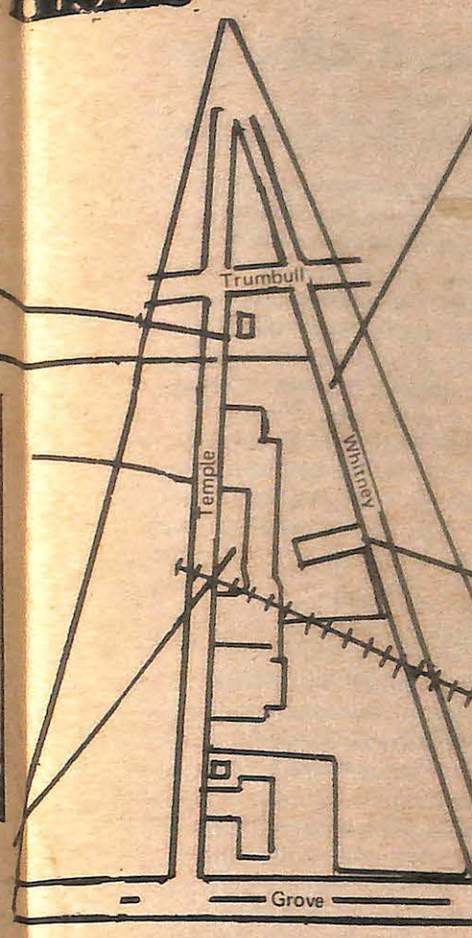
Who Should Pay?

Penn-Central has parlayed its rail and real estate empire into a windfall for the bankers, bondholders and stockholders, at the expense of the workers, commuters, and taxpayers. Workers are being told that they must give up their well-deserved wage increases which will barely cover inflation. Commuters are being told to pay higher fares for rotten service. And taxpayers are being told to give more money to a company which has squandered its wealth or all rail service will come to a halt. All this to help Penn-Central's stockholders and the bankers increase their profits.

Why not recognize that the bankers made an investment which has gone sour, and that for once, they will have to abide by the consequences of their bad judgement. The $2 billion that would be paid to the bankers could instead go to the railworkers to rebuild the railroad, for construction of new cars, etc. The real estate of the Penn-Central could be sold and the profits poured into the rail system so that this country would finally get a start on a decent mass transit system.

405 Temple (one of the row-houses).

397 Temple is partly vacant.



Land Holdings Exposed

Yale's Dummies Fool

by B. Drummond

Do Yale's non-financial "benefits" to the city offset the fact that Yale has a free ride while occupying the center of town and constantly expanding, destroying homes and small businesses as it goes?

Twice in recent memory this question became explosive—at the time of Martin Luther King's assassination and during the student strike last May. Each time the University responded with great promises of financial and other support for the community and a vow to mend its ways. None of these promised benefits have materialized. The hidden ownership by Yale of $2.5 million worth of New Haven real estate suggests that Yale is still more interested in spending money to shape its physical environment to its institutional desires than in meeting its obligations to the community.

Nicholas Perensovich, writing in the Yale Daily News of November 16, 1970, disclosed that Yale owns substantial amounts of property in New Haven through dummy corporations. Parcels of real estate in the block bounded by Whitney, Temple and Grove Streets, in the area near the Medical School, and the Prospect Gardens apartments near the Divinity School are owned by no less than four corporate fronts which are holding them for Yale. The total value of the property, according to the News, is more than two and one-half million dollars.

In particular, Perensovich mentions the Whitney Acceptance Corporation as holding 182 Liberty St., 295 Cedar St., 312-318 Congress Ave., 40-46 Whitney Ave., and 405 Temple St.. WTG Inc. holds the Sheff Garage on Temple St. and the Prospect Gardens Apartments near the Divinity School. The Atlas Realty and Securities Corporation holds 20-36 Whitney Ave., 397 Temple St. and 258 Bradley St., and the Boulas Realty Co. holds 86 Wall St. (George & Harry's restaurant). All the land was acquired in 1968.

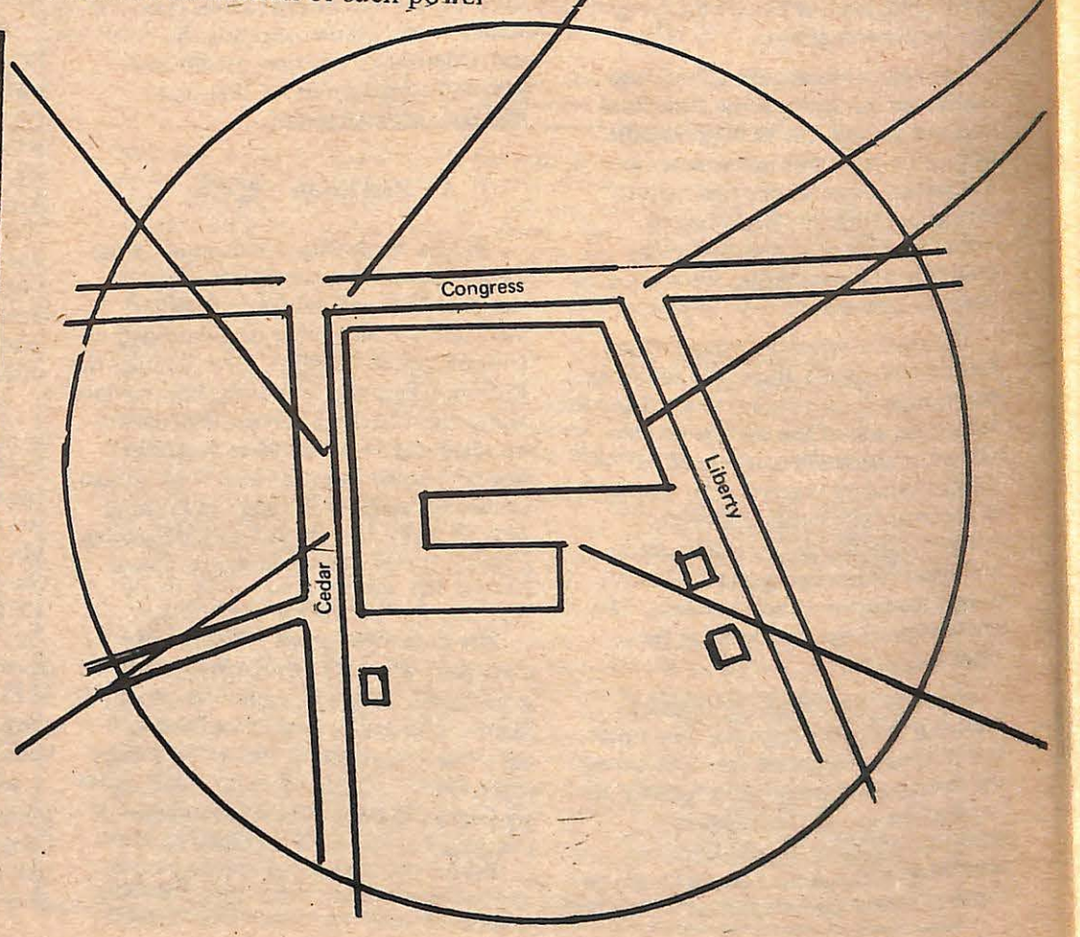
Yale apparently went to considerable ends to hide its tracks in these acquisitions, even making sure that no one company owned *too* much land in any one place. For example Atlas Realty owns 20-36 Whitney Ave. but the parcel next to it, 40-46 Whitney, is owned by the Whitney Acceptance Corporation. Yale can afford to be a little less secretive outside of New Haven, apparently. It seems that for property elsewhere they have a *holding company called Connecticut Boola, Inc. The question which New Haven citizens must* ask themselves in the face of this evidence of massive deviousness is "Why?" What does Yale have to hide?

"BUSINESS PRUDENCE"

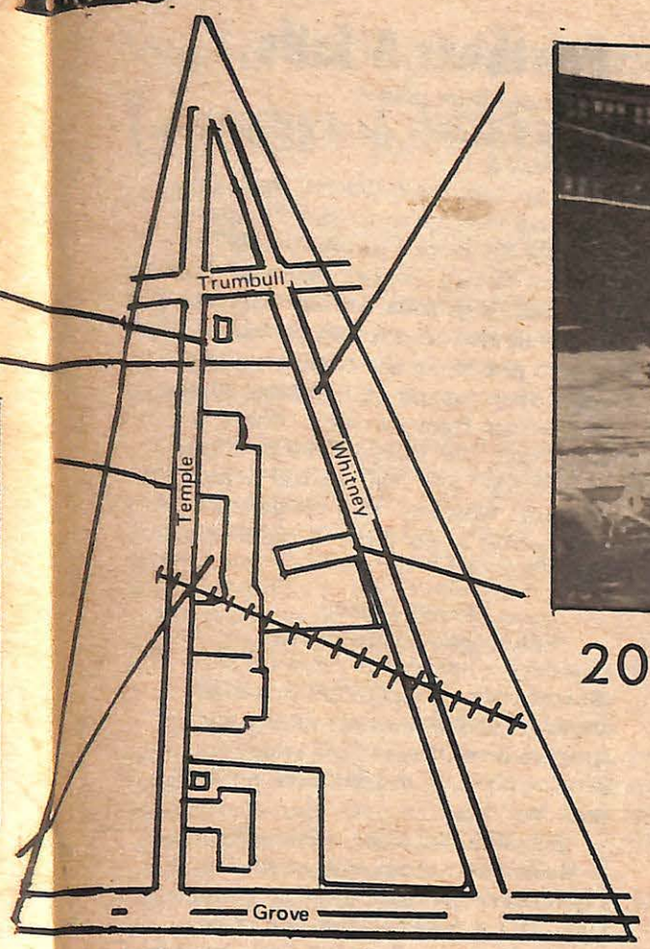
The University's Treasurer, John Ecklund, had a ready answer (once the story broke): the property was bought indirectly to keep the sellers from raising the price when they found out they were dealing with Yale. Also Ecklund cited the advantages of limited liability, tax dividends to sellers and other benefits pleasing to the University's sense of "business prudence." (**Yale Daily News**, November 16,1970) Certainly Yale University has not been lacking in "business prudence" in its far-flung real estate dealing in New Haven. But Yale is not just a business like any other, even though it often acts like one. Yale is a non-profit, tax-free institution of such power

Photos by Virginia Blaisdell

295 Cedar, the upper floors of the building appear vacant.



182 Liberty



mmies Fool No One

by Virginia Blaisdell

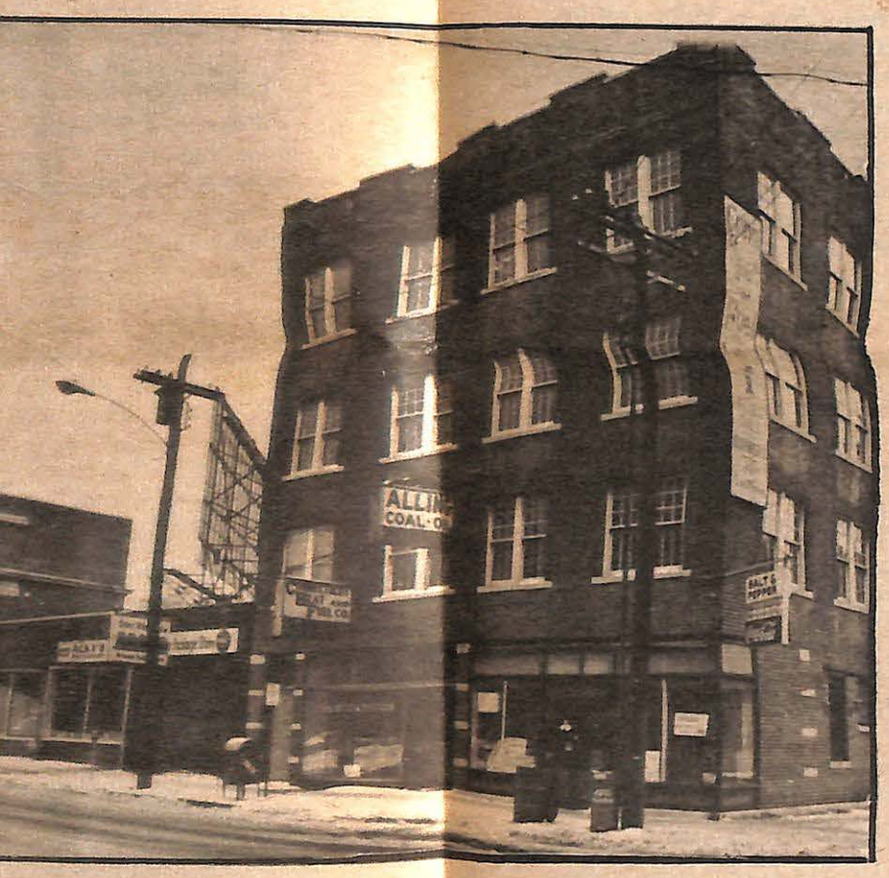
20-26, 40-46 Whitney includes another Yale parking lot and several vacant stores.

in determining the physical shape of New Haven that its land acquisition policies had become a hot political subject long before the current revelations.

There are two questions which the emergence of Yale's hidden property raise once again. The first is, what is Yale's relationship to the community? The second is, what is the relationship of the city of New Haven—buildings, streets and neighborhoods—to the people who live and work here? Yale's latest revealed acquisitions suggest *that the answers to these questions won't be very comforting to people who mistakenly think that* this country was founded on democracy instead of "business prudence."

WHO PAYS?

One of the more lively issues relating to Yale's role in New Haven has been the question of taxes, especially since the replacement of Yale's "own" mayor, Richard Lee, by Bartholomew Guida. Yale has promised that these hidden purchases will not result in a loss of tax revenue by the city, Yale's tax-exempt status notwithstanding. Whether the properties remain on the Grand List of taxable properties remains to be seen. The tax issue is only the tip of Yale's community-relations iceberg.



312-18, 324-28 Congress and 295 Cedar (rt. corner). In other words, Yale owns all of the block shown in the picture.

182 Liberty a parking lot facing 295 Cedar completes the block for Yale.

WHO GOVERNS?

The second question is even more important. Who is to decide how the people of New Haven live? For Yale **may** have plans to remove property from the Grand List, but it certainly **does** have plans to change the New Haven landscape once again. In recent years Yale has had three main ways of doing this. One is through Yale's governmental fronts, especially the Redevelopment Agency during the Lee years when it worked hand-in-glove with Yale's institutional interests. The second way is through non–profit, non-governmental fronts like Juan Trippe and the other backers of Yale's pet Olympic rowing course which is designed to drown part of Edgewood Park.

Lastly, Yale makes acquisitions in its own right, but usually proclaims its acquisitions as community services. An example of this would be the Mellon Art Gallery which has already displaced a block of stores and homes on Chapel Street (see Harriet Johnson, AIM Newsletter, May 1, 1969). Another example is the planned Institute of Social Science ("Yale is its brother's thinker") which is planned to do the same for Wall Street. (Note that one of the dummy holding corporations, Boulas Realty, is already buying property on this site).

When one considers that the block between Whitney, Temple and Grove, now largely owned by Yale through dunny corporations is to become a **parking garage**, and that it was part of the Yale-Redevelopment "Ring Road" plan, it ceases to be at all surprising that Yale hides all these actions under phony covers. Profit-making corporations feel no embarrassment in rearranging the lives of people without consulting them, but educational institutions like Yale apparently feel that there is something a bit arrogant appearing about turning a string of shops into a parking garage without consulting the preferences of the people who walk those streets and use those shops.

Last April the Yale faculty met to decide how they would respond to the student strike at Yale, to the trial of the Black Panthers, and to the criticism levelled at Yale's role in the community. They overwhelmingly– with Yale President Kingman Brewster's open encouragement– passed a resolution which declared, among other things: ". . . Yale should call to a halt all proposed or existing land programs and no resumption of these programs should take place until submitted to [a commission including community and student groups] for approval. To demonstrate its good faith on this issue, the University should announce a policy of **quid pro quo** with the community on any future expansion programs: that is to say, Yale should be responsible for replacing any housing shortage brought about by any action on the part of Yale University, either directly or indirectly." (Resolution of Yale College Faculty, April 23, 1970).

It's a nice resolution, but given the "business prudence" of the Boys from Boola it might be a good idea to supplement that commission and that **Quid pro quo** policy with a private detective.

Women's Band Rocks Niantic Prison

'Watching Faces Smile'

On Sunday, the 13th of December, the New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band played a concert at Niantic State Prison for Women. We played for an hour and a half to an audience of about 150 women-pre-trial detainees and prisoners. The women sat in formal rows of folding chairs in the prison gymnasium. Although they were not permitted to dance, they moved and grooved to the music.

We felt that despite the fact that we played on a stage separated from the audience, warmth and sisterhood grew tremendously during the performance. It was great to see that the women seemed to appreciate the music as well as the words. By the concert we hoped to tell the women in Niantic that we out here do know, care, and want to do something about the oppression our sisters suffer in jail. As one prison sister said, "A lot of sisters left there stronger. It was one for our side."

The following poem was written by Ericka Huggins, who as a pre-trial detainee attended the concert. This poem expresses better than anything else the feelings of sisterhood and strength that grew from the concert.

reflections on Sunday:

sounds that come from the soul are always
the same
free
open sounds
giving
the kind that reach out and touch-
that's what our sisters did/minimum
touching maximum/showing oppression
and the wish for its
removal...
feeling those sounds
seeing them felt on others
watching faces smile
really smile for the first time in months-
getting high-on the natural power of the
people to resist/to smile/to laugh/to sing/
shout/love/give
ever here!!!
wild hair, funky guitar
long hair funky voice (someone said
bessie smith came to mind)
hair-all lengths, legs,arms,smiles,music-
SISTERS-*and us...*
raggedy peacoats, cotton dressed, rocking,
swaying
screaming
enjoying it-
crying too--even if not too many
let the tears fall free
...us-black/brown/white/poor--SISTERS
and it was all a total exchange
of energy
communication
even if we did not share words
we all knew their soul-sounds were
saying
we understand
we know
we can see what amerika is doing
to you-mother/daughter/child/woman
of oppression--
we can see, they sung
and our voices answered their guitars,
horns flute-voice-cowbell-tambourene de-
mand for freedom with an unspoken right on
...a feeling there that one day--soon--
all people will be free...and
we left
stronger
able to smile(for a moment)...
till we returned to
rules that degrade
schedules that destroy sanity
racism that they cannot see
sexism that rapes us of our womanhood...
and the locks,keys,windows,walls,doors,
threats
warnings
bribes that harden our hearts and
chain our souls...
the time
must be
seized
venceremos!

Backed by New Haven Group

Angela Davis Speaks Forth

by Dick Wieland

The New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis, in a "statement of concern" issued last week, once again delivered a sharp attack on the governmental agencies responsible for her recent extradition from New York back to California. Miss Davis faces charges in connection with a shootout last August in a Marin County, California court house.

On Monday, December 21, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear her attorneys' last possible appeal to a December third ruling ordering her extradition. They had claimed that California's refusal to supply them copies of the grand jury proceedings that led to her indictment constituted an unconstitutional impairment to her defense in the New York extradition hearings.

Late Tuesday, December 22, she was ferreted out of her Greenwich Village jail cell and carried by van across into New Jersey and a waiting California National Guard plane.

In bringing a warrant charging murder, kidnap and conspiracy, the State of California is using an unusual California law that allows it to charge an alleged accomplice with the actual crime. The New Haven committee has called evidence against her tenuous and unconvincing.

Her First Major Statement

In her first major statement issued from a New York City prison, Angela Davis said the "Ronald Reagan and the State of California, having first demanded my job because I am a member of the Communist Party, are now demanding my life. Why? Not because I am guilty of the framed-up charge, for which there is no evidence whatsoever, but rather because, in their warped vision, a revolutionary is, a priori, a criminal. To have voluntarily turned myself over to Reagan and his accomplices when the warrant was issued would have been equivalent to placing my head on the executioner's block.

What had begun as a vague link between Angela Davis and the courtroom murders ended with the dramatic entrance of the FBI. She was placed on its "ten most-wanted list" and a well-publicized nationwide manhunt was begun.

Alan S. Kay

H.S. in Community: Some students plan support for Angela Davis Dec. 21.

What followed, Angela explains in her statement, was that "newspapers and magazines have clearly attempted to camouflage the political issues involved in my case. They should have instead made the public cognizant of the hundreds upon hundreds of American revolutionaries who have been confronted with a fate no different than mine. Government agencies incessantly employ the most devious and barbarous means to rid the country of all those who are challenging racism, exposing capitalist exploitation, and working, organizing, fighting for freedom."

Her capture in New York City by the FBI did not immunize her from California-style proceedings. The State of New York, acting on the California warrant, arrested her. Governor Rockefeller signed the extradition papers almost immediately upon receiving them and Angela was placed in the isolation ward in the Women's House of Detention in New York City. While there she could receive no mail, and was forced to eat and shower apart from the other prisoners. It took her lawyers two weeks to get a Federal Court order removing her from solitary confinement and dissolving all the other special restrictions.

A Fight for Her Life

The New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis further states, "Today she fights for her life, a fight we cannot afford to let her lose, if we cherish our own security, our own lives... If the dark days of McCarthyism are not to return, if guilt by association, and dissenting political beliefs, are not to become grounds for legal lynching once again, we must insure that (she) is not railroaded into the gas chamber. Her rights are our rights; her freedom is our freedom."

Those wishing to give their support to the New Haven Committee in their local work should either call Casi Eisenman at 288-5112 or write them at P.O. Box 3776, New Haven 06526

Panthers & Jails...

Continued from page 1.

against both Seale and Mrs. Huggins, was confiscated.

The state has intimated that these materials were given to Mrs. Huggins by Miss Roraback "surreptitiously" and not through proper channels. Miss Roraback responded to that suggestion by saying that an attorney should be able to give his or her client anything which they considered necessary without interference from the state. She also noted that "the rules at Niantic change periodically" and that she had never been told what the rules are and had been unable to get a list of them until December 14.

Visitors Denied

With respect to visitors and correspondence, Connecticut prisoners are allowed only attorneys and immediate family. For Seale, whose family and attorney have been in California for most of his stay, this has been a particular hardship.

He submitted a list of close friends to McDougall's office and asked that any or all of them be allowed to visit him. This was denied and as a result, months have gone by when Seale has not received a single visitor.

This is again a decision which McDougall makes alone and seemingly arbitrarily. He decides who will be good for a prisoner and who will not. None of Seale's friends would be "good" for him.

The reason given by McDougall for the restrictions on correspondence and visitors was a lack of space and personnel. In order for Seale to have one more visitor, it would require the presence of six more guards. Garry pointed out that on visiting days--Saturday and Sunday--there are in fact fewer guards on duty. With respect to mail, every piece must be searched and/or spot-censored and that would require more personnel.

The most significant issue raised at the hearing was the question of "administrative segregation"--the state under which Seale has been living for most of his 15 month stay in Montville. McDougall's explanation was very strange.

He explained a couple of instances--Seale's refusal to shave his beard, a disturbance on his cell block--for which he was isolated. He then proceeded to tell a string of incidents which happened while Seale was in isolation, calling them "reasons" for his being there. That a prisoner should blow up after five months of being deprived of human contact except in the courtroom and drop his tray on the floor is hardly surprising.

Mrs. Huggins was isolated for 32 days after the two women with whom she was arrested and imprisoned--Rose Smith and Peggy Hudgins--were released. McDougall's reasons for "administratively segregating" her: "The extreme danger with this type of offender being in the general population needed more security. Mrs. Huggins was released from isolation at the time this suit was filed.

Dubois Heads Women's Conference

Marshall Bergen

Shirley Graham DuBois

Shirley Graham DuBois, nationally known author, director, musician, composer, playwright spoke at "The Chubb Conference on the Black Woman" at Yale December 13. She described to the black students the position of African, Indian, Chinese, Egyptian and Vietnamese women.

The widow of WEB DuBois, one of the most influential black scholars and writers of this century and a communist, she had been denied entrance to the United States from her present home in Egypt. Mrs. DuBois said, "The fact that I am here shows the power of the people."

Concerned scholars and public figures, including some Yale faculty members, had brought pressure to bear so that she could come to this country and accept an award in honor of her husband by the Black Academy of Arts and Letters.

Welfare Dept. Reorganized
Union Demands a Voice

by Jim Gaito

Connecticut Welfare Department workers along with their union (Connecticut union of Welfare Employees - CUWE) are waging a continuing battle to get a voice in the decision making processes in their department.

The Connecticut State Welfare Department has started a reorganizational program to separate income maintenance from social services. The Department Administration is trying to put the new plan into effect with no opportunity for welfare workers and recipients to meaningfully participate in its development.

Present Situation

The procedure now in existence has caseworkers responsible for both administering the financial aspects of welfare cases and also providing services. The system has become deficient as spiraling caseloads and paperwork demands have made it impossible to deliver enough money, let alone services to recipients.

The proposed new system to separate monetary and service functions can *potentially* allow for a more equitable and humane welfare program. There is also the possibility of savings in administrative costs as federal matching formulas will provide a higher percentage of costs.

On November 6, representatives of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE) met with Welfare Commissioner John F. Harder to discuss the reorganization plan. The CUWE proposed that elections be held among workers to create district level committees to reorganize the Department. The commissioner and other officials said that workers might elect "dunderheads" and that the committees should be appointed by *the Commissioner's office* and supervisors.

Organizing Discussed

*Subse*quently, administrative memos were sent to the various district offices informing them that John Ely, the project director for separation, would be visiting to discuss organizing the committees and the selection of workers to serve on them. By this time the announced plan to have district committees had been scrapped in favor of three , 16 member each, statewide committees. One would be composed of clients, one of staff members to consider income maintenance and the other of service workers.

Aid for Dependant Children (AFDC) workers in New Haven, both union and non-union, in anticipation of Ely's visit, unanimously voted to have their Program Supervisor make a special request. They wanted workers elected to the committees on a proportional basis according to job categories.

On Dec. 1 CUWE's Executive Board adopted a position calling for elections on a proportional basis.

No Election

The next day Ely came to New Haven and met with local administrators and case supervisors. When an election was suggested to seat committee personnel he rejected the proposal on the grounds that there was insufficient time to hold one.

It was made perfectly clear that the committees were Ely's and he would determine their composition and focus. Mr. Ely then asked that a list of 18 workers' names be submitted to him the next day, out of which he would choose a maximum of four. He broke a previous administrative commitment to proceed with separation cautiously.

In addition workers who were expected to recommend clients to serve on the client committee were not to inform them that they were being considered for selection.

New Haven workers in an emergency meeting held on Dec. 3 reaffirmed their objection to the arbitrary manner of committee selection being forced through by Ely Workers decided to hold their own election and the vast majority refused to be seated on the committees unless elected. The original plan of district committees was endorsed. It was also felt that welfare clients should determine who amongst themselves would serve on the committee.

Nominations for representatives were accepted, and an election was held in two days. A protest petition was circulated and 146 signatures were obtained. Similar petitions are circulating in other offices. No administrative response has as yet been made.

Wages Burn Firemen

The contract of New Haven Firemen (Local 825, International Association of Firefighters) with the city expired on December 31. They ended a four year contract which gave raises of only $200 to $300 dollars per year – well behind the inflation rate. According to one union member, "Firemen are really hurting as far as wages are concerned."

Firemen are demanding parity with policemen on hourly wages. On the Monday before Christmas the city called negotiations an impasse and called in state mediators. Factfinding by state mediators is slated right now for wages only and the firemen are also concerned about other issues.

Job Actions

The firemen will not strike. However, they do plan job actions to tie up administrative functions while maintaining emergency fire services. Such jobs as fire inspections, training and maintenence might fall behind schedule while emergency fire calls will be answered.

According to one union member, firemen take pride in the department and service they perform for the city. The New Haven Fire Department has a class two insurance rating. Only about 25 other cities have such a high rating and no other fire department has a higher rating. The rating - given by the American Insurance Association is determined by the quality of service and facilities of the department. The high rating results in lower fire insurance rates for the city residents.

If the contract is not settled by December 31, firemen also plan mass pickets of City City Hall two or three days a week with all off duty firemen.

The New Haven Firemen do a great job and deserve good wages. They need the support of all New Haven workers.

Angry Jobless Describe Plight

continued from page 1

manufacturing employment in this area, and Frank Biggs is confused by the situation. "I can't see how you help things by cutting out jobs."

Frank says his union, the operating engineers, helped somewhat. But they can't control the cutting down of government contracts. "They're saving all this money, but we don't see it. Somehow they keep collecting taxes; if they're going to cut out all the work, why don't they cut taxes?"

Many of the people lined up uncomfortably under the big fluorescent lights were former workers at the big industrial plants around town. Charles Whitmore, a black man in his 50's, has been out of work since the mass shutdown at Olin. He worked at the plant for more than ten years.

Whitmore lays the problem on the shoulders of big business and politicians. "The big industries can decide what they want to do about things. If they don't want to do anything, they won't." And, *"how many honest, serious politicians are there? They just tell the people what* they want to hear."

Anger and Depression

Anger and depression – they're the two words that describe the Christmas spirit among the unemployed. Clarence Julius, a black man in his 20's or 30's: "I've been unemployed since the end of March. I'll probably leave Connecticut and try my luck some place else."

Politicians, he says, don't help. "They just choose their words to get elected, and then just sit back collecting high salaries. They don't care about people . . . This whole situation is very bad, I tell you. A lotta people are gonna leave. Old people with thirty years of work are out of work forever. Their whole life is gone, 'cause they'll *never* get hired somewhere else."

Why are things as bad as they are? Mrs. Sullivan says the problem is mainly the war in Indo-China. Our problems, she says, are "mostly because of defense contract cuts. Our jobs existed because of the war. In fact, wars keep this country like it is. Without wars we'd just have more unemployment."

Doesn't this raise a problem about Nixon's ending America's involvement in Southeast Asia? Doesn't our economy trap us there? Mrs. Sullivan thinks so.

Unemployment Office

Being without a job is bad enough. Going down to the unemployment office can be a nightmare. It's a vast, cold, impersonal room, lit with endless fluorescent lights – a factory in its own way. There's a row of counters that divides the room: a smaller part in front, packed solidly with people waiting in line, and the rear part, reserved for the desks of the office workers. In the very back, facing the "clients" like a promised but unreachable reward, is the manager's office.

For some reason, Mr. Johnson, the assistant manager, seemed more concerned about reporters from **Modern Times** being there than about the people waiting out front. He had to check with Hartford to find out if it was okay for us to ask permission of the people out front to take their pictures. It turned out that it was.

"The biggest bother of being unemployed is waiting at least three hours in line for a check," according to David Connolly. Mrs. Gaytha Bush complained that "people here holler at you; they don't make any sense." Mrs. Bush hurt her back in an accident at work at Pratt and Whitney, but, she says she was given only $1500 by Pratt and Whitney – and a pink slip. She's been out of work since February.

"They're harder on blacks than on whites at Pratt and Whitney." She gets only $17 a week from unemployment to live on, and she didn't think it was enough. "I went to see the commissioner about the rotten treatment, but it didn't do any good."

Virginia Blaisdell

A Game on Wheels

by Florie Ricciuti

There is men's basketball, women's basketball, and the Spokebenders' kind of game. All are played with a basketball, court, and rules, with one difference - the Spokebenders use wheels as a means of getting around.

The Spokebenders are the only wheelchair basketball team in Connecticut and are now in their sixth year of competition. The team members, who come from Central and South Central Connecticut, have a varied degree of disabilities including paraplegia, cerebral palsy amputee, and post-polio, but this does not stop the men from playing a good and very exciting game.

The team is sponsored by the Easter Seal Goodwill Rehabilitation Center and is part of the Center's comprehensive approach to rehabilitation. "Wheelchair basketball has become an exciting and rewarding activity for the individual who desires to continue competitive sports despite a handicap," says Albert Calli, Executive Director of the Center.

Rules of the Game

Wheelchair basketball is played in accordance with National Intercollegiate Rules with very few exceptions. The same rules of contact in regular basketball (charging, blocking, etc.) apply to wheelchair basketball since the chair is considered a part of the player. One exception concerns the physical advantage violation. Because of the varying degrees of disability of the participants, a basic rule of keeping firmly seated in the wheelchair at all times, not using a functional leg or leg stump for physical advantage over an opponent is strictly enforced.

The captain, Bill Dombroski, an original member of the team, is a double amputee having lost both legs below the knee at the age of five in a farm accident. This disability does not deter him from also participating in the Annual Spring Wheelchair Olympics competing in javelin, discus, and shotput events.

Because wheelchair basketball is an entertaining spectator sport, the team welcomes competition against able bodied teams with the chairs being furnished for the opponents. The next home game is January 24 at 2 P.M. at the Quinnipiac College Gym.

World Affairs

IRA Veteran Speaks On Struggle in Ireland

by Brad Blaney

Ed. note: In early December the government of Prime Minister Jack Lynch in Dublin threatened to suspend civil liberties throughout the Republic of Ireland. Lynch claimed that such a measure was necessary to deal with the "terroristic" activities of groups like the outlawed Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) who seek to unite the north and south of Ireland and create a new social system. A veteran of the I.R.A. who now lives and works in New Haven expresses in the following article his thoughts about the situation in divided Ireland. In later articles, he will write about the I.R.A.

Alan S. Kay

Brad Blaney

We of the I.R.A. pledge to uphold the all-Ireland county republic we fought for in 1916 and the following *years and to defend the rights of all the Irish people, north and south, Catholic and Protestant. We seek a free unified Ireland in which* every citizen will also be free. We are democrats and reject dictatorship, by Belfast, by London, by Dublin, or by any other government.

Many Americans have been led to believe that the Irish province of Ulster consists simply of the six counties that are now part of Great Britain. In fact, however, the ancient province of Ulster has itself been partitioned by Britain. Three counties - Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan - are also in the province of Ulster. England knows that if these six counties were with the six others, they would easily vote for unity with the rest of Ireland. The last time the people of the whole of Ireland had the opportunity to express themselves by way of ballot was in 1918, and, by an overwhelming majority, the voters registered complete support for a 32-county Irish republic, instead of the 26-county - 6-county division that prevails today.

Partition Unnatural

There is no natural frontier of mountain, lake, or river separating the north from the south of Ireland. There is only one Ireland, and her people will never accept as final the mutilation of her country. The people of Irish blood throughout the world - and I have worked in Ireland, Britain, Australia, and America - eagerly await the complete freedom of Ireland. Now as never before our people are ready to unite, sink small differences, and undo a wrong that has no justification in history - the manmade partition of Ireland.

During the dark penal days of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when our priests were hunted down like wolves, the spirit of the Irish people was not broken. In our days independence has come to a greater part of Ireland, and the last milestone must be crossed. Partition must go. Oblivion will never cast her sable mantle over the names of Connolly, Pearse, Clarke, and the other leaders of the 1916 uprising executed by the British and their collaborators and added to the long and glorious roll of Irish martyrs. They will be remembered forever. England has never at any time broken the unconquerable spirit of the indomitable Irish race, and she will not now. The sooner England withdraws her soldiers of occupation, the sooner peace will reign between the two lands.

Arise, Ireland

Imperialism, whether British, American, or any other, is a thing of evil incarnate. With it there can be no parley any more than there can be a truce with the power of hell. The struggles in Ireland are barely beginning. We ask for no compromise, and we will accept no compromise. If one hand reach out in risk, a thousand others will eventually stretch out to seize the inheritance of eight hundred years. That hand will become the hand that Cathleen ni Houlihan, the national spirit of our homeland, "Mochraoibhincno") will roll into a closed fist, and you know what a closed fist does.

The little roads go twisting
where sedges pull you in,
And round you are the rows
of your buried kith and kin,
Famine-wasted, fever-burned,
and faces like the snow.
We set our hearts to meet the steel
for you, Mochraoibhincno!
Then for the best of Cuchulain's sons
four bitter tears are dried
We bury sorrow in the grave,
patience we cast aside
Within this green, we hear a voice
that once was ours to know.
'tis Freedom, Freedom calling loud,
"Arise, Mochraoibhincno!"

Jang-Jungler's

by Peter O'Connell

The sixth sheik's sixth sheep's sick.

"Go, my son, and shut the shutter."
This I heard a mother utter.
"Shutter's shut," the boy did mutter,
"I can't shut 'er any shutter."

Cross crossings cautiously.

Peter Prangle
The prickly, prangly pearpicker
Picked three pecks
Of prangly, prickly pears
From the prickly, prangly pear trees
On the pleasant prairies.

Six slim slick slender saplings.

I saw Esau kissing Kate.
Fact is we all three saw.
I saw Esau, he saw me.
And she saw I saw Esau.

She sells seashells by the seashore.

Tie twine to the tree twigs.

A skunk sat on a stump.
The stump thunk the skunk
Stunk. The skunk thunk
the stump stunk.

Each sixth chick sat on a stick.

Two tooters
Who tooted a flute
Tried to tutor
Two tooters to toot.

"Is it harder to toot,"
Said the two to the
Tutors, "or to tutor
Two tooters to toot?"

Strange strategic statistics.

Does your shirt shop stock short socks with spots?

Should a shad shelling shrimps for a shark
Cease to shuck the shamed shrimps who remark
"Serve us not without dressing!
'Tis really distressing."
Or should he shuck shrimps in the dark?

Double bubble gum bubbles double.

Round and round the rugged rock
the ragged rascal ran.

Eat fresh fried fish free at the fish fry.

Of all the saws I ever saw,
I never saw a saw saw like that saw saws.

Rubber baby buggy bumpers.

Sixty-six sick chicks.

The sun shines on the shop signs.

Lemon linament.

Six thick thistle sticks.

Truly rural.

Tongue twisters twist tongues twisted
Trying to untangle twisted tangles:
My tang's tungled now.

Art Exhibit Benefits Social Justice

Marshall Bergen

William Horace Littlefield, who died last year at the age of 67, recently had an exhibition of his works at the United Church on the Green to benefit the Task Force on Law and Justice of the Council of Churches. Littlefield himself was concerned with social change, and as secretary to the Tenth Street School was associated with many artists during the 1930's who came together as a political group.

Littlefield's work parallels the changes in American art during his life. He began as a Social Realist, later developed a cubist structuring to his forms and eventually worked as an abstract expressionist.

Panthers Set Goal of Socialism

The Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention, organized by the Black Panther Party and held in Washington, D.C. on November 27, was a qualified success. I was there from Friday afternoon until late Saturday night and what I offer is a survey of impressions.

After Howard University withdrew the use of its auditorium and other facilities, the Party was left with only three small churches at its disposal, and many of the Convention's meetings took place in the streets. Because of the severe overcrowding of the available facilities and the revisions of the convention program which the lack of meeting places made necessary, the overall scene on Friday and throughout Saturday was one of confusion. Basic necessities like food, shelter, and childcare did seem to get provided though. Considering the situation, this was a victory in itself.

The Convention was meant to be basically a criticism and ratification session for a document worked out earlier by the Party. The formulation of the ideas going into this document was made in a plenary session held earlier in Philadelphia.

Intercommunalism

The most important immediate event of the Weekend relating directly to the Convention was Huey P. Newton's speech on Saturday night. He spoke for about three hours, the first half of which was spent taking questions and criticisms from the people and making clarifications of ideas and terminology. Then Huey laid out, in very rough form, the beginnings of a new analysis, specific to our situation today and based on the experience of the Black Panther Party.

He proposed the idea that the struggle of all oppressed peoples for self-determination is a struggle of *communities* for control over their own institutions. This new understanding, Huey said, is called *intercommunalism*. The struggle of an oppressed Black community in Harlem or Watts is the same struggle as the struggle of the oppressed Arab community of Palestine. The struggle of the American Indians for the liberation of their lands from Pacific Gas and Electric is the same as the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the liberation of their land from the imperialists.

Most modern "nations" are actually political unities which contain a number of different peoples. In the imperialist and capitalist nations only the people of the ruling class have control over the institutions of their communities. In Socialist countries the political power of any minority in a community can be proportional to the size of that minority in the community. Under the new constitution, in a community that is 90% black, black people will get 90% of the action.

At the end of his speech, Huey said that the end goal of the struggle is a world government which will be socialist and which allows autonomy and self-determination to all communities and peoples.

It was a far out speech, the first I've ever heard in America which wasn't just an exhortation to do this or believe that, but an explanation. It was a three-hour people's class, the kind of speech that Fidel Castro gives. I think that it marks the emergence of Huey P. Newton as a great all-around leader, competent in theory as well as in practice.

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...AND...
HOW ABOUT MAKING NEW YEARS REVOLUTIONS?
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BOOK REVIEW

Books Help Consumers Cut Costs

By Rick Wolff

One byproduct of the inflationary sickness of the economy is the big rush of corporations trying to squeeze ever more cash out of wary consumers. From tricky gimmicks to fine-print contracts, the pressure is on to give consumers less while charging them more.

One way to swindle people is to sell them books about how to "beat" the high cost of living and "save thousands." During 1970, many thousands of dollars were raked in from sales of these phoney books.

But there are a few books which really do help the consumer. The *Consumer Reports* annual buying guide and Anthony Scaduto's *Getting the Most for Your Money* can make an important difference in what you get for your dollar.

Best Buys

The Consumer Reports buying guide carefully tests and rates goods according to quality, price and durability. It tests the different models of all brands of all items examined. Each model's price is listed, and **Consumer Reports** sums up their tests by recommending "Best Buys" in each item. That is, they tell you the strong and weak points of each model, but they also pick the best dollar value among them. **Consumer Reports** writes up nearly everything, from cars (new and used) to sofas to watches to guitars to fishing tackle to coffeemakers to toothbrushes and many more.

For example, last summer we bought a Sunbeam 635 vacuum cleaner at $49.95, which was rated superior to the Westinghouse VS30, which was priced at $74.95. The saving was sizeable. The Sunbeam has worked out fine.

Anthony Scaduto's book gives the reader many practical hints on how to buy hospital insurance, how to handle door-to-door salesmen, how to treat unordered merchandise. In general, the book guides the consumer through the maze of traps in supermarkets and department stores, which can snatch those scarce dollars from the uninformed and uninitiated.

Consumer Reports: Buying Guide for 1971. Produced by Consumers Union, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., 1970, 448 pp. $2.25.

Getting the Most for Your Money, by Anthony Scadoto. Published by David McKay Co., New York, 1970, 241pp. $6.95

New Haven Public Library

Then Photo taken in 1883 showing Chapel St. looking east from College St. The building on the right was erected by Yale in 1793 and torn down in 1893.

Photo taken now. Some of the buildings remain, but the elms were killed early in the century by Dutch elm disease. **Now**

Joe Taylor

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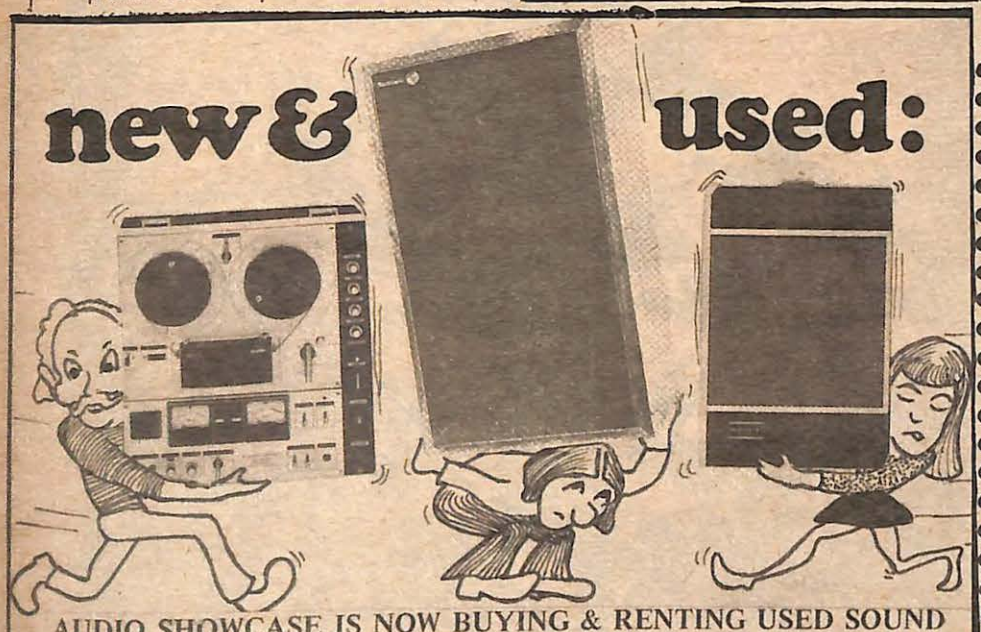

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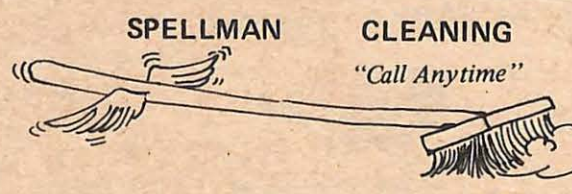

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Petty Opportunists On Revolution's Eve

by Elizabeth Henderson

The Long Wharf Theatre has brought New Haven a very special holiday gift–in the form of Morris Carnovsky playing the title role in Maxim Gorky's drama, *Yegor Bulichov*. Carnovsky at 72 is still one of the great actors of our time.

Maxim Gorky, a pen name which means Maxim the Bitter, began writing 30 years before the Russian Revolution, but when the Bolsheviks came to power they declared him one of the leading Soviet writers. Born in a small city on the Volga River in 1868, Gorky was raised by relatives who were members of the merchant class. Gorky quickly grew to hate them, but he understood these small Russian capitalists well and later devoted many of his novels and plays to examining their "complacently animal" lives. By the age of 17, Gorky came under the watchful eye of the tsarist secret police for his contacts with revolutionary populists.

Gorky's early short stories won him great popularity among the young and the revolutionary. His stories were romantic portraits of lumpen and workers who, despite all hardships, rebelled against the social system and believed in the beauty of humanity and a better future. When the revolutions of 1905 and 1917 came, Gorky was an active participant. He never lost his sympathy for the goals of the revolution, though tuberculosis and horror at the violence of the Civil War drove him to live in Italy for many years. From 1930 till his death in 1936 Gorky lived in the Soviet Union.

Gorky wrote Yegor Bulichov in 1931 to recapture the life of the merchant class from which he had come on the eve of the 1917 revolution. Bulichov is a successful old businessman, who built his fortune using his wife's money. As the tsarist regime crumbles, Bulichov grows sicker and sicker and finally dies. As the play ends, a demonstration of workers marches by under his window singing a revolutionary song--his illegitimate daughter, Shura, full of excitement, urges her father to come to see the new order, but he does not have the strength.

This undercurrent of sympathy for the coming revolution runs through the whole play. But its real subject is the pettiness and immorality of the capitalist class which was to hold power in Russia briefly from March to November 1917. The dying Bulichov is surrounded by relatives and spiritual advisers who hover like jackels waiting to fight over the rich corpse. Carol Morell does an excellent job as his scheming daughter Varvara, hiding her greed under a very straight-laced exterior. Charles Cioffi gives a wonderful performance as Mokey Bashkin, Bulichov's cheating business manager, the kind of pushy character we all know whose thick skin protects him from the most pointed insults. Mokey sees the First World War and the political turmoil in Russia as a great opportunity to make money.

William L. Smith

Martha Schlamme & Morris Carnovsky

There is also a whole crew of religious figures--the abbess Melanya, a sister-in-law Bulichov had once seduced; the priest Pavlin, who is more interested in Bulichov's money than in the tranquility of his soul, and various fakirs. Gorky's fixation on lambasting the *hypocrisy of the church becomes a bit tiresome. Only Glafira, Bulichov's servant and mistress, and his illegitimate daughter Shura remain faithful to him.* Martha Schlamme plays Glafira with appealing dignity and restraint.

The slowness of some of the anti-church scenes is more than made up for by the wonderful moments when Carnovsky shows the life still left in old Bulichov. Arvin Brown's sure direction and Carnovsky's magnetic presence make *Yegor Bulichov* an evening (or matinee) of theatre no one should miss. Tickets are expensive on Fridays and Saturdays--$6.50 and $5.50, so go during the week when it's cheaper–$3.25 and $4.50--but go!

Community Finds Exit Varied Experience

by Daniel Vapnek

The Exit Coffeehouse, located in the basement of the First Methodist Church on College and Elm Street, tries to offer an environment where all types of creativity can be freely expressed. A place where actors, poets and others can do their own thing, experiment before an audience, and not have to worry about getting fired.

The goals of the Coffeehouse, as expressed by its executive director Peter Menta, are to make the Exit a common meeting place for all segments of the community, and to give young people a place to do whatever they're interested in. Peter emphasizes that the coffeehouse seeks to serve rather than entertain the community.

Financially, the Friday night acoustic music and Saturday night electric music keep the coffeehouse alive. The bands that perform on these nights, as well as the people who attend, come from all areas of the state. Admission is $1.50 on Friday and Saturday nights, and the bands receive a percentage of the gate.

Varied Weeknight Program

The weeknight programs include poetry, drama, folk music, discussion groups, etc. A 50 cent to one dollar admission is usually charged. On Monday poetry nights, all poets are invited to read their poetry. Most of the good young poets from the New Haven area attend. On Sundays, open rock jams are held in which anyone can perform. Saturday afternoon features open chess and chess tournaments.

An Exit experimental theatre company directed by Sal Pace has been formed. The *Apricot theatre from the High School in the Community* also uses the coffeehouse.

The Exit came to the First Methodist Church through efforts of Reverend James Davis, Minister of the Church. It is his feeling that a church is a "building of service" to the community, and should try to serve as many people as possible. Reverend Davis is proud of the coffeehouse, and proud of the work it has done in serving the youth of the area.

Since the church membership includes people who are not happy about having a coffeehouse in their basement, strained relationships sometimes exist between the church and the coffeehouse. This, coupled with financial problems which are more serious, add to the difficulties which the Exit faces.

Voluntary Labor

The Exit is run by a group of directors, each responsible for specific aspects of entertainment, food, etc., and a staff of about 20 people. The labor is essentially voluntary. The staff, for example, receives free admission and one dollar's worth of food a day.

Virginia Blaisdell

The Exit began its career in New Haven about ten years ago at the Center Church on the Green. John Koch, one of the original members of the Exit staff, and currently chess director, recently recalled those once a week jazz sessions with the "boys on one side, the girls on the other, and the chaperones in the back."

The Exit is open to suggestions (and help) from anyone who has ideas for creative programs, discussions, speakers, etc. Groups can also rent space at the Exit for a nominal fee. Anyone interested can contact the Exit at 777-8900.

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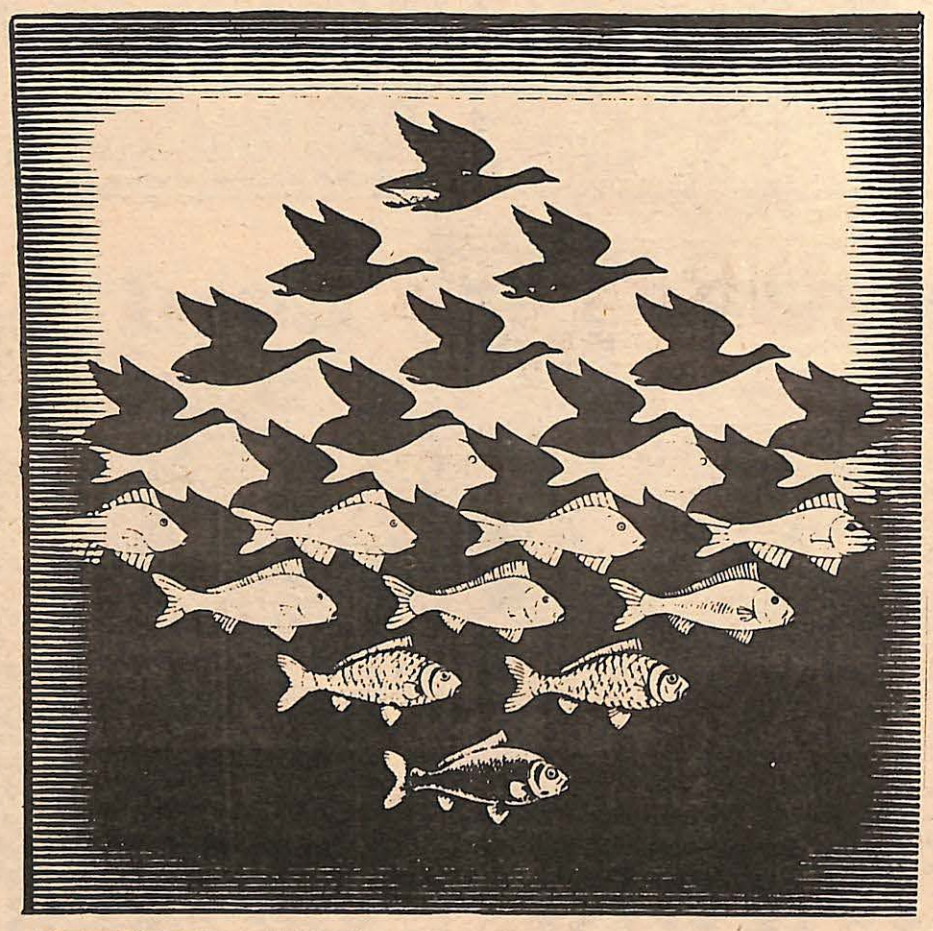

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Polluted Mother Goose!

FROM THE ECOLOGY PAPERS SEWANEE TENNESEE

Jack be nimble,
Jack, be quick;
Jack, jump over
The big oil slick.

Hush-a-bye, Birdy.
On the tree top,
When the wind blows,
Your breathing will stop.
When the wind dies,
Your feathers will fall,
And down will come Birdy,
Springtime and all.

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack came down with hepatitis,
And Jill came down soon after.

Little Bo Peep has lost her sheep
And doesn't know where to find them:
They ate some grass
Flavored with gas
Which seriously undermined them.

Mistress Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With Ford Sedans and Miller cans
And coke bottles all in a row.

Environmental Notes

Health: Thing of the Past?

The following information is taken from "Environmental Health Problems," a publication of the Public Health Service and Environmental Health Service of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

AIR POLLUTION

Toxic matter is being released into the air over the U.S. at a rate of about 200 million tons a year, or nearly a ton for every American. It comes from 90 million motor vehicles, from factories, power plants, municipal dumps and backyard incinerators.

FOOD CONTAMINATION

Over two million Americans are stricken with illness each year from *microbiological contamination* of food, causing an estimated annual loss of 1.5 million work days. *Salmonella co*ntamimation of food accounts for at least 50 percent of the work days lost.

SOLID WASTE

On a nationwide basis, the total expenditures for collection of trash and other *solid waste* by public and private concerns are approximately $4.5 billion per year. Most systems are inefficient and contribute to land and water pollution. Collection of *solid wastes by public and private organizations amount to 190 million tons* per year (5.3 lbs. per person per day). By 1980, the amount collected by similar means is expected to be over 340 million tons/year (8 lbs. per person per day).

We throw away 3.5 billion tons of *solid wastes* per year.

360 million tons of this are household, municipal and industrial wastes.

2 billion tons are agricultural wastes

1.1 billion tons are mineral wastes.

DRINKING WATER

Approximately 8 million people drink water with a bacteriological content that exceeds the limits of the U.S. Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards. The presence of E. coli bacteria in water is an indication of pollution from sewage.

Nearly half of our 20,000 community water supply systems contain defects that are serious enough to place them in a potentially unsafe status.

In 1965, 270 billion gallons of water a day were used in the United States. By *2020, 1,370 billion gallons of water per* day will be needed.

NOISE

Over 7 million workers are exposed to noise levels that may damage their hearing over a prolonged period of time.

INJURIES

Accidents–many of them involving hazardous products–take the lives of 100,000 Americans every year and injure 50 million more.

Some 3,000 deaths occur every year from accidental ingestion of *poisons*– most of these among children.

RADIATION

There are presently over 50 *nuclear power reactors* either built or in the planning stage. By the years 1980 and 2000 the number of power reactors is expected to increase to 140 and 720. There are now 16 nuclear power plants in the U.S.; by 1972, there will be 82 more.

Of 6000 men who have been uranium miners, an estimated 600 to 1100 will die during the next 20 years as a result of radiation exposure, principally from lung cancer.

HOUSING

Some 34 million Americans live in 11 million dwelling units that are either overcrowded or have structural or plumbing deficiencies. Infant mortality in these areas is 3 to 5 times the national average; injuries, burns, and accidental poisonings are from 5 to 8 times the national average. More than 14,000 rat bites are recorded annually. Lead poisoning afflicts 12,000 to 16,000 children living in slum areas. Two hundred of them die.

Yale's Way: More Autos, Fewer Trees

by Karen Waggoner

"Don't think of it as losing.some nice trees; think of it as gaining another parking lot."

Nobody actually used those very words, but they express the gist of what Yale officials had to say when we tried to find out what was going on next door to where we work at Yale.

We work at 302 Temple Street. Last summer our building shook and was filled with dust as the old building on our north side was demolished for a parking lot. Now we were under attack from the south.

There was a small parking lot on the south side already, on about half of the lot that lies between this building at the Elm St. personnel office building. But the other half of the lot was a lovely green spot with grass, shrubs, several small evergreens and some larger trees, one an old, flowering cherry tree. Maybe the green spot was a garden area left over from the time when this building used to be a church rectory.

Evergreens Gone

First we noticed some men removing the small evergreens. They seemed to be doing it with care, however, and we figured (naively) that the trees would be replanted elsewhere. The little trees were all uprooted when we came to work the next morning.

Men from the Howard Paving Company were eyeing the large trees. They seemed to be nice guys just doing their job, so we called the Grounds Maintenance manager at Yale, a man with the auspicious name of Newgarden. Mr. Newgarden was out, so we talked with Charlie McCormack, who is production control supervisor of grounds maintenance.

"What's happening next door to us?" we asked. He confirmed our worst suspicions: a parking lot.

"But they're cutting down *all* the trees," we wailed. Mr. McCormack said that according to the order from the Yale Parking Authority only "some" of the trees were to go. He suggested asking the workmen and then calling him back if they're removing all the trees.

Run Around

We rushed downstairs. The workmen said they were leaving one tree in a corner, but we called Mr. McCormack back anyway because the beautiful cherry, a perfectly healthy and quite old tree, only a few feet from the building was to be sawed down next. Mr. McCormack then suggested we call the Parking Authority, who really had authority over such matters. But Edward Randolph Eberle, who is assistant director of parking, claimed that his department acted on recommendation of the grounds department, which surveyed the area and decided that the trees were neither to be saved nor planted elsewhere. Eberle's parting words were: "In order to make as much room as possible, something has to give."

About 10 minutes later the cherry tree gave. An hour after that you couldn't tell anything had grown there.

A few days later, while snow was falling, five small birds huddled on our window ledge for lack of a better place to perch.

The irony of it all is that the old trees were sacrificed for a very temporary parking lot, for this is the site of Yale's proposed and controversial Social Science Center

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Events

Dec. 31, Thurs.: New Years' Eve Rock Special: Skaley Peters with Jim Shepley, The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 1, Fri.: Folk Music. Mike Pope and Friends. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 1, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass. The Enormous Room, 211 Park Street. $1.00 8:30-12p.m.

Jan. 1, Fri.: Galvanized Washboard Band, Dixieland Jazz. The Exit Coffeehouse, $1.50 9-12p.m.

Jan. 1, Fri.: Task force sign up. All residents of the Hill are asked to sign up to participate in the following areas Health, Education, Welfare, Daycare, Economic Development, etc. 296 Columbus Ave. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. For further information call 777-6371.

Jan. 2, Sat.: Rock Music, "Virgin Fool" and "Sabbit". The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 2, 9, 16, Sat.: "Wind in the Willows" performed by Long Wharf's children's theatre and touring company. Long Wharf Theatre, 222 Sargent Drive 1:30p.m.

Jan. 2, 9, 16, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society, Modern Folk, The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. $1.00 8:30 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

Jan. 3, Sun.: Spash Party and Discotheque The Grecian Urn for Young Adults. 323 Temple Street, 8 p.m.

Jan. 3, 10, 17, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm Street, second floor 8-11 p.m. 25¢

Jan. 3, Sun.: Film: "Alice in Wonderland." (1951). The Animated Alice, White Rabbit and March Hare. Auditorium, Sterling Law Building, 127 Wall St., 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 P.M.

Jan. 3, 10, 17, Sun.: Open Rock and Jazz Jam. There will be auditions. All performers invited. Bring your own instruments. *The Exit, 7:30 p.m. 50¢*

***Jan. 4, 11, Mon.:** Open poetry readings and original songs. All poets invited. The Exit. 9 p.m. $.50.*

Jan. 4, 11, 18, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose" The Stetson Library Center in Dixwell. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 a.m. Free.

Jan. 5, 12, 19, Tues.: "What is Women's Liberation?" Discussion series sponsored by the New Haven Women's Liberation. Unitarian-Universalist Church. 608 Whitney Ave. 8 p.m. For rides call 865-8593. For childcare call 389-6660 or 387-3049.

Jan. 5, 12, 19, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 p.m.

Jan. 5, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Monthly membership meeting, Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8 p.m.

Jan 6, Wed.: "A Discussion With Women's Lib." The Exit. Free. 9 p.m.

Jan. 6, 13, 20, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St. 8 p.m.

Jan. 6, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall. High Street between Chapel and Elm Streets. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 7, 14, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St., 8:30-11:30 p.m. 50¢

Jan 7, 14, Thurs.: The Free School: Covered dish supper with games. 211 Park St., 6:30 p.m.

Jan. 7, Thurs.: "This Land is Your Land", slide program by Mrs. Allen Bonwill, New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St., 1 p.m. All people over 60 invited.

Jan. 7, 14, Thurs.: Yale Women.s Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall) Open to all Women. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 7, 14, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion Group Weekly Meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St. 9:00 p.m.

Jan. 7, Thurs.: Film: "Brian King" starring everybody in New Haven. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.00.

Jan. 8, Fri.: Folk Music with Jim McGraff. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 8, Fri.: New Haven Senior Center. Book Discussion Group. Erich Segal's "Love Story." 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Bring or buy lunch. Social 1:00 p.m. 294 Cedar Street. All persons 60 and over invited. For further information call 776-1566.

Jan. 9, Sat.: Reception. First program of monthly art exhibits. Artist: Linda Flis. First Unitarian Universal Church, 608 Whitney Ave. 7:30 p.m. Showing continues to Jan. 31. Open Wed, 7:30-10:00 p.m. Sat. and Sun., 1-5 p.m.

Jan. 9, Sat.: Hard Rock with Free Will. The Exit, 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 11, 12, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival: "Alphabet" "Whistle for Willie" and "Curious George Rides a Bike" Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library. Mon. 10:45 a.m. Tues. 2:00, 3:30 p.m.

Jan. 13, Wed.: Rock Concert with Crystal Horse plus Poetry with Ted Mechanic plus Jasper Wrath Lightshow. The Exit. 8:30 p.m. $1.50

Jan . 14, Thurs.: Open Folk and auditions. Bring your own instruments. The Exit. 9 p.m. $.75.

Jan. 14, Thurs.: "A Trip Around the World" by Dr. and Mrs. Willard Uphaus. New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St., 1 p.m.

Jan 14, Thurs.: "Hospital" a film produced and directed by Frederick Wiseman 7:30 p.m. Mary Harkness auditorium, 333 Cedar St. Discussion following. Donation 75¢ Medical Committee for Human Rights.

Jan. 14, Thurs: Edward Brewer, Harpsichordist. Works by Sweelinck, Frescobaldi, Kuhnau, Scarlatti, Bach, and others. Donation $2.00 at the door. Proceeds go in equal parts to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the New Haven Black Coalition in memory of Martin Luther King on the Eve of his birthday. United Church on the Green, corner of Temple and Elm Streets.8:00 p.m

Jan. 15, Fri.: New Haven Senior Center Book Discussion Group. Erich Segal's "Love Story." Bring or buy lunch. 294 Cedar St., 10:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. All people 60 and over invited.

Jan 15, Fri.: Social and talk on "Medicare" by Mrs. Rose Esposito. There will be a question and answer period. New Haven Senior Center 294 Cedar St. All persons 60 and over invited. 1 p.m.

Jan. 15, Fri.: Folk Music with Helen Watson and Co. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.50.

Jan. 16, Sat.: Rock with Fancy. The Exit. 9 p.m. $1.50.

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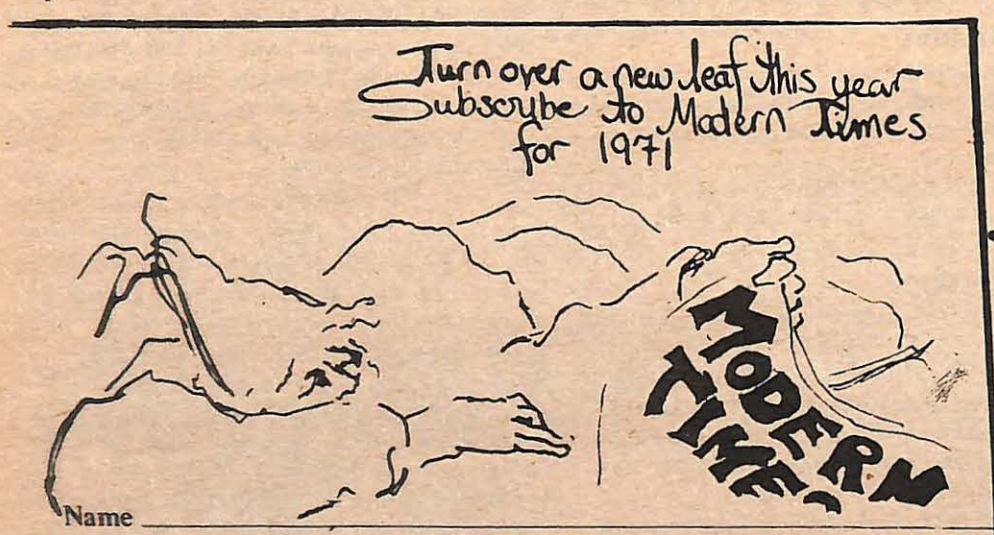

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West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl.-Elm St.; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

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Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Whitlock's, Broadway.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Truhart's News Service, High-Elm; Independent Art Gallery, Park near George.